The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,011.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,639 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Madras	14
,, Carwar	3	,, Coconada	16
,, Narrakel	5	,, Visagapatam	17
,, Aleppy	6	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Tuticorin	7	,, Gopaulpore	18
,, Columbo	8	,, False Point	19
,, Galle	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	20
,, Negapatam	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUARDUR, MUSCAT, SUNDER ABIAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,610 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	25
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Fao	25
,, Guadur	12	,, Bushire	30
,, Muscat	12	,, Linga	31
			Sep.
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Bunder Abbas	1
,, Linga	16	,, Muscat	3
,, Bushire	18	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	20	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSORAH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
,, Suez	36	22	8
,, Port Said	38	24	9
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-10
,, Messina	45	32	12
,, Naples	47	33	13
,, Leghorn	50	34	14
,, Genoa	50	34	14
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.

VARELA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

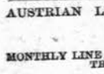
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versâ*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers offer limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine (transit through Egypt), and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

To Aden	Cabin. £16	Deck with Food. £ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£13	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS, BOATMEN, and OTHERS.—A CARGO BOAT, containing 60 Bales Cotton, belonging to the undersigned, and marked K P & C on top, 2?4 in an oblong, and N O below, No. 81130, HAVING SUNK in the HARBOUR near the Middle Ground, any persons finding the said Bales of Cotton will please communicate at once with

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1871.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all Descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledger, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 1st August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Graves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. EMEU (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to CHINA on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, calling at Penang and Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

GRANT of a Lease of Four Stories of a House in the Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, by public competition.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the owner, expose for public competition on the premises the Lease for 3 years of the four convenient Stories of the newly built house No. 32 C. the ground floor whereof has been already let, and is not to be included in the Lease) in the Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate and next door to Sassoon's Building subject to such conditions as will then be read.

This house which is in the middle of the Commercial part of the town, is well adapted for Merchants, or Solicitors Offices or Residence. The upper stories command a splendid view of the harbour and Back Bay, and are very airy and cool. The attention of Merchants and Solicitors are therefore drawn thereto. The house is open for inspection at any time between 12 and 4.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and opposite the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

OZOKERIT,

PATENT CANDLES,

In packets of 1 lb., and boxes of 25 lbs., each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WHITEHEAD'S

SOLIDIFIED SOUP.

Squares in Cases.

From Cash Rs. 3-8 to Credit Rs. 8.

Just received Overland by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JUST ARRIVED, WHITEHEAD and Co.'s SOLIDIFIED SOUPS, in Tins, of 2 dozen Squares. Price per Tin, from Rs 3-8 to Rs 20 each.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, ewest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	

Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers... 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits... 10 to 18
Wincey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts... 5 to 9
HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
Drab Suit, Rs. 30 ; Black Suit, Rs. 35.
P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,
A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—
Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Puffs, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, Bishopsgate Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit. Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The S.S. ELLORA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. CEYLON, from Southampton, 1st July.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 24th June.
,, CRIMEAN, from Liverpool, 26th June.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 1 P.M. of the 1st August 1871, for the PURCHASE of 27,650 lbs. AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT (or any smaller quantity) in Tins of 6 and 6½ pounds each. Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the Tendered rate as a guarantee.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 26th July 1871.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Restores Hair to its pristine vigour.

Used daily it is a delightful toilet requisite.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.

The only Essence of Meat which Invalids can touch.—D. S. K. & Co.'s own preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, & Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S PREPARATION OF

KOUSSO.

D. S. KEMP & Co. have at length overcome the difficulty that has always been found in exhibiting the above valuable Remedy for Tapeworm. Their Preparation resembles a syrup ; it may be given to Infants or Adults, the effect is thorough and at the same time painless.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3 & Rs. 5.

TASTELESS APERIENT ESSENCE,

The new preparation of Senna, for Children and Delicate Persons.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

AN ESSENCE FOR CLARET CUP,
AND OF DAILY UTILITY TO THE EPICURE.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

PATENT EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of emi...ent medical men in this Presidency, and by daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

MANUFACTURED BY

WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CAPITAL OPAQUE

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES,

light, strong, with free surface, and high flaps,
Per thousand, Cash Rs. 4 ; Credit Rs. 4-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Single pieces or complete sets of

FORKS AND SPOONS

Of best quality : detailed lists on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LANTERNS.

ANCHOR, BULL'S EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c.

From Rs. 2 to Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

BULL & Co. have just received a consignment of CHEMICALS prepared expressly for the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

BEST ALBUMINIZED PAPER
NITRILATE OF SILVER, in 1 oz. Tubes.
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID (solid at 50°).
PYROGALLIC ACID, in 1 oz. coloured Bottles.
CITRIC ACID, in 4 oz. Bottles.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, in 1 oz. stoppered Bottles.
BROMIDE OF CADMIUM.
IODIDE OF CADMIUM.
CHLORIDE OF GOLD, 15 gr. Tubes.
NEGATIVE COLLODION (Thomas's).
Do. VARNISH (Do.)
HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA, in 1 and 2 lb. Bottles.
PHOTOSULPH IRON, in 1 lb. Bottles.
LITMUS TEST PAPER BOOKS, Red and Blue.
ARGENTOMETERS (for testing Silver Solutions).
&c. &c. &c.

LAMPS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Tucker's Solar Lamp (complete)	10 0	12 8
Ditto Wall Lamps do	4 0	5 0

THE RAILWAY READING LAMP.

(Shuts up) used with Candles ... 6 0 7 0

LANTERNS.

Hand Lantern with plate Glass and Patent Reflector. 4 0 5 0

THE LOVERS' LAMP.

The cleanest, cheapest, and best Night light, with box of wicks ... 3 14 4 8

CHUBB AND SONS' JAPANNED CASH, DEED, AND DESPATCH BOXES.

Cash Boxes (duplicate keys) from	14 upwards
Deed, Despatch, &c. do. ,, ,,	22 upwards

RAIN GAUGES.

With 5 inch Copper Funnel and Graduated Measure. 12 0 14 0

FRESH DORSET BUTTER.

Received Overland.

In Tins of 1 lb.	1 4 1 8
Do. 2 lbs.	2 6 2 14

OX TONGUES.

In Canvas, each ... 3 12 4 4

HERRINGS.

(By Moir.)

Superior Red Herrings, in 6 lbs. Tins ... 2 0 2 4

BASS' PALE ALE.

Bottled by Stone, qts. per doz	5 12	6 8
Do. do. pts. per doz	3 12	4 4

STOUT.

Guinness's Stout, pts. per doz ... 3 12 4 4

COMMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.

Comman's Areca Nut Tooth Paste, 2s. size ... 1 4 1 8

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 29th and 31st instants.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 27th July 1871.

FOR SALE, a handsome MAIL PHAETON, nearly new, with Grey ARAB HORSE, HARNESS, and STABLE GEAR complete. Apply at the Fitzgerald Hotel, near the Synagogue, Byculla.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they will, on the 1st proximo, REMOVE their BUSINESS to their New Premises,

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	16	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26	0
SHIRTS	Badham's India Cloth, six for	36	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48	0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27	8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6	8
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20	0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10	0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5	0
	Black Felt Isis	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	8
	Black Felt Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2	0
	Best Clarence	2	0
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	4
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	4
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1	4
	White Dress Ties	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.		

BADHAM AND CO.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Tea and Ferrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY,

(Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Second Issue of 10 Lacs, in 1,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, will be issued, when required for extension of property, and will be first offered to the then existing proprietors.

Directors.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I. | A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, | A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.
Esq.

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Engineer.

ARTHUR W. FORDE, Esq., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

Bankers.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at the Office of SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Profits divided on the Mutual Principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Bombay, and are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Cargo, Specie, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

BOMBAY CLUB.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be HELD TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th July 1871, at 5½ o'clock P.M.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th July 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the PAMPHLET of RATES and FARES, which will be in force on and after the 1st August 1871, containing General Information as to through Traffic with the East Indian ; the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi ; the Oude and Rohilcund ; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways ; and also the Rates and Fares of the Madras Railway, has been issued, and can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1871.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE IN BOMBAY.—TENDERS are invited for the DOCKING and UNDOCKING of the French ship "WINSLOW" until FRIDAY next the 28th instant, at noon, at the French Consulate, Apollo Street, where all particulars can be obtained from 11 to 4. No guarantee is given that Lowest Tenders will be accepted.

By order,
E. A. LISSIGNOL,
Vice-Consul.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CLAIMS against the late KURRACHEE DEPOT will not be RECOGNIZED if not forwarded to the undersigned within One Month from date.

C. J. ANDERSON, Captain,
Brigade Major, S.D.

Kurrachee, 8th July 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 29th and 31st instant, on account of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mofussil Press shares continue at Rs. 615. Government Paper firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 27.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

Halliday, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Broach.

McRae, Captain, 2nd Grenadier N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Baroda.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the 128th Article of War, Sub-Conductor J. D. Sharmen, of the P. W. Department, is remanded to regimental duty in the rank held by him previous to his appointment as a Warrant Officer, with effect from the 22nd April last.

The services of Captain F. T. Stock, late Acting Superintendent of Police, Sholapoor, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 384 of 1870, the retention of appointment by Colonel W. D. Aitken, R.A., is extended to the 26th July 1873.

Captain M. H. Nicolson, general list, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonels from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel William Gray, 19th July 1871.

Major James Fairbrother, 19th July 1871.

Lieutenant C. W. Hume, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, performed the duties of Brigade-Major at Aden from the 29th April to the 1st July 1871.

Colonel C. R. Smith, C.B., Royal Artillery, commanded the Bombay district from the 25th June to the 8th July 1871, both days inclusive.

The Government of India has ruled that a Cavalry officer of the local service does not forfeit his regimental horse allowance while employed as a station staff officer.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Mr. Robert Armstrong, first class Engineer, proceeding to join the gun boat Clyde, was provided with second class passage from Bushire to Lingah on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bushire, from the 12th February 1871, the Clyde being at that time at the latter port.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Mr. M. Francis, 1st Hospital Assistant, General No. 297, proceeding to join the schooner Constance, was provided with a second class passage on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cashmere, from the 8th July 1871.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Lester, Staff Corps, Commissioner for Boundary Settlements between the Baroda and Joonaghur States, having concluded the duty on which he has been engaged, his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Commander E. P. Lodder, R. N., Commanding H. M. S. Bullfinch, acted as Political Agent, Muscat, from the 2nd to the 7th May 1871, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to extend the leave of absence, with pay, granted to Mr. J. W. Orr, M.A., Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of the High Court, for a further period of eight months, from the 11th proximo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Edwards, Soozoor Deputy Collector of Khandeish acted as District Deputy Collector of that district from 12th April to 25th June 18 1, both days inclusive.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from 1st September 1871, under chapter II. of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. A. Keyser acted as First Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, from 1st April to 4th June 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. Faulkner, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under chapter VI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code of 1871.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard temporarily held the substantive appointment of Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, from 20th to 24th February last, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. A. Francis, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nassick Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, under chapter II of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the languages set opposite their names:—

Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Supernumerary Assistant Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nassick, and Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Marathi.

Mr. F. J. B. Yates, Hindustani, according to the higher standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all Havazoor Deputy Collectors as Collectors under Act. XII. of 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W. Dymock, B.A., assumed charge of the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College, on the 6th instant.

Mr. Govind Vittal Karkarey, B.A., assumed charge of the appointment of Professor of Mathematics at the Elphinstone College, on the 12th instant, before office hours.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Farquez, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, has passed an examination in Persian, according to to the second standard.

The undermentioned employes of the Persian Telegraph Department have passed the prescribed examination in the Persian language by the lower standard:—

Mr. H Holtzehro. Sergt. John Orford, R.E.
Sergt. W G. Harrison, R.E. Sergt. W. T. Waddel, R.E.
Mr. E. Hoelzer. Mr. L. E. Constans.
Sergt. Samuel Hockey, R.E. Sergt. G. Mefford, R.E.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

Messrs. E. D. Sharkey and R. M. H. Fulton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 19th July 1871.

Messrs. A. C. Beevey and A. D. Pollen respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Assistant Collector, Khandeish, on the 8th July 1871, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

Mr. W. A. Boulton, Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Left Bank Survey, having passed the prescribed departmental examination, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Settlement Officer, with effect from the 5th instant.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 17th July 1871.

Captain E Austin, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 30th Regiment Native Infantry, has obtained a certificate of qualification in Surveying.

Major P. J. K. Weberall, Staff Corps, attached to Sappers and Miners, has obtained a certificate in Surveying.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Rammell, Wing Officer 25th N. I., to Officiating Wing Officer 29th Native Infantry.

Major F. Gadsden, from Officiating Wing Officer 25th Native Infantry, to general duty at Secunderabad, with effect from date of relief by Lieutenant-Colonel Rammell.

Leave of absence.

Ordnance Department.—Conductor J. Oldham, in continuation until 21st January 1872.—Bangalore.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Ellora (s)	Nelson	Suez, July 15.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Futtia Slaw Allum, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
24	Punjaub (s)	McKerdy	Camorta, July 17.
	Penang (s)	Smart	Bombay, July 4.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Eggers, 40 bags sulphate of magnesia, D Hormusjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sam Mendal, 9 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Anazi, 13 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Haddington, 11 casks blacking, 9 cases biscuits, and 13 cases oilman fore, G Surufally; 6 cases gilt frames, H Clason & Co.

Cashmere (s), 11 cases sherry, E N Colabawala & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Cartago Nova (s), 10 cases twine, F Bomanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 200 cases brandy, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Erimanis, 105 bales cotton, H Ramgopal; 23 bales cotton, L Naranjee; 23 bales cotton, N Jetta; 58 bales cotton, H Madhowjee; 100 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 18 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 65 bales cotton, D Enderjee.

Flying Venus, 69 bales cotton, L R mdayall; 53 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 263 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 76 bales cotton, T hoomeelah.

Millwall, 48 bales cot on, Kunkler, Presswerck & Co.

Indus (s), 28 bales wool, E Visram; 50 bales wo l, C Moodjee; 103 bales cotton, P Lalbhoy; 25 bales wool, E Hasun; 25 bales wool, E Khi dias; 40 bales wool, D Ruttonsey.

India (s), 190 bales cotton, Rolli Brothers.

Stornoway, 34 bales c tton, E Dagoonath; 3 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 320 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co.

Clara, 95 bales cotton, S Rathsee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s), 1 case tiger skins, Remington & Co; 7¼ cwts. of moye teeth, J Peerbhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Indus (s), 3 cases cardamoms, H Z Abadin.

FOR HAVRE.

David Malcolm, 190 bales cotton, Flanagne, Vimay & Co.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bhay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Price, per Copy..... 0 4

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FLEMING—July 7th, at Hill Hall, Epping, the wife of John Fleming, Esq., C.S.I., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAYMOND—July 27th, at Mandavee, the wife of Mr. R. Raymond, Inspector of the Bombay City Police, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONDON—July 21st, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. H. Condon, Esq., Officiating Civil Surgeon, of a son.

JOHNS—July 23rd, at Agra, the wife of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Samuel P. Johns, of the Agra Medical School, of a son.

SYMONDS—July 15th, the wife of W. A. Symonds, Esq., Acting Superintendent Central Jail, Trichinopoly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HANBY—TAYLOR—July 14th, at All Saints' Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. W. Spencer, B.D., assisted by the Rev. T. A. Rambart, Mr. Henry T. Hanby, to Henrietta Louisa Bladen, eldest daughter of George Bladen Taylor, Esq., of Mussoorie.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871.

THE opportune publication of the reports of Dr. Hewlett and Captain Tulloch may have helped to remind some of our dissatisfied Justices of the Peace that, whatever fault may be justly found with the financial management of the Municipality, the Bench is served by very able and zealous executive officers. Both the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer deserve the praise Mr. Crawford claimed for them at the last meeting of the Bench, that they "have their hearts in their work." It is not surprising, then, that a man of Dr. Hewlett's sensitive temperament, who makes sanitary science his religion, and who knows no rest in his anxiety to render Bombay the cleanest and most wholesome city in the world, should in his reports betray the exasperation he feels against critics who disparage his efforts by describing him as a "head scavenger," and maintaining that he is ridiculously overpaid for the work he has to do. Grant that it might be more dignified on Dr. Hewlett's part to take no heed of the mocking and ungenerous assailants to whom it is a special delight to see that their taunts have given keen annoyance to their hapless victim. Grant that it would have been in better taste for the Health Officer to leave out of an official report Dr. Lumsdaine's delicate phrase about men with "minds that cannot rise above a midden," a phrase which was not worth printing in the first instance, and which certainly was not worth repeating. Still, "earnest men," as Mr. Knight would say, feel more strongly than the Gallios of the press and the Bench of Justices; and personally we should not like to try whether we could keep our temper under the double pressure of having most disagreeable duties to do, and being incessantly pestered, while we were honestly bent on doing the work efficiently, with galling remarks from idle and malicious on-lookers who watched all our proceedings with inquisitive and unfriendly eyes. Coming to the substance of Dr. Hewlett's defence of himself and his office, we find it proved that the cost of the Health Department has been reduced from 13 lacs in 1866 and 14 lacs in 1867 to 6½ lacs in 1871—a reduction largely due to the fall in the price of labour, but in great part also due to more economical management of the Conservancy branch of the Municipality. This statement is, however, no reply to the popular complaint that the Health Department is too costly, for what captious critics take objection to is the amount of Dr. Hewlett's own salary, not the amount spent on the Department. Economical reformers assert that a Consulting Officer of Health could do all the work for which the scientific services of a medical man are required by the town for one-third of the pay received by Dr. Hewlett. What does the Health Officer do? He müst, in Dr. Lumsdaine's words, "keep watch and ward over everything that affects the public health." On this text Dr. Hewlett comments as follows:—

"Let any thinking man ponder over these words and see the very extensive area they include—"*everything* that affects the public health"—embracing not only a constant and unceasing supervision over the daily collection and removal of all surface filth, including night soil, from the inhabited area, but the keeping of an equally earnest watch over the sanitary condition of the houses the people live in, the air they breathe, the water they drink, the food they eat, and the soil on which they reside."

In carrying out this programme, Dr. Hewlett has effected great improvements in the sanitary condition of houses, has carefully inspected the food offered for sale in the markets, and has removed all offensive trades out of the town; and it is not his fault if he has not been supplied with a laboratory, to enable him to make that analysis of air, food, and water, by means of which germs of disease that the eye cannot see or the nose smell may be detected and destroyed. The net result of his labours, according to the Health Officer himself, is that there have been fewer deaths in Bombay by 22,000 in the five years he has held office than in the preceding five years—though he owns that the supply of pure water and the reclamation of unwholesome foreshores have very materially aided him in achieving so great a saving of human life. All this is true; but we may be pardoned for doubting if the pure science supplied to the town by Dr. Hewlett would be worth the money he receives, or if all that is wanted in that way could not be provided by a Consulting Officer. Dr. Hewlett's real value consists in his constant and energetic personal supervision of the operations of his Department. It is because he himself sets so excellent an example to his subordinates that the conservancy of the town is, considering the means at his disposal, so efficiently attended to; and there cannot be a question that good honest work of this kind deserves a high recompense.

Turning to Captain Tulloch's report, we note with satisfaction that it is brief, clear, and to the point. It is not too much to say that, with all the revelations we had previously had of the carelessness with which the Vehar works were constructed, Captain Tulloch is the first man who has thoroughly exposed the scandalous neglect of the engineers who constructed and sanctioned the original works. Actually, in one dam a puddle wall laid down in the plans is found to have never had any existence, so that this dam has been little else than a bank of loose earth heaped up for the water to trickle through. Even the masonry tower from which the outlet pipe issues, and into which no water is supposed to enter except what has been carefully strained, leaks so badly that a diver who went down it "was nearly forced into the outlet pipe by the quantity of water falling on him from above." Captain Tulloch shows that the expenditure on the Vehar repairs was necessary; and he also allows us to have the satisfaction of believing that now at least the dams are safe, and that there is no danger of a water famine in Bombay until the pipe under the embankment wears out—a calamity which can only be guarded against by the construction of an entirely new system of outlet works.

These reports ought, we think, to convince the most sceptical that, so far as administrative efficiency is concerned, the Municipality is in a very healthy state. The cause of quarrel which the Bench has with Mr. Crawford can only be, then, that he does not take them sufficiently into his confidence about the works he proposes to have carried out. This is his crime, in relation to the repairs of the Vehar dams; and a similar accusation is brought against him on account of his neglect to keep the Bench informed of what he was doing with regard to the leasing of the new offices on the Esplanade. We have yet to hear Mr. Crawford's explanations on both points; but, even if the Bench should determine that the Commissioner did not in these instances treat it with proper respect, it is a question worthy the consideration of the Justices whether there should be a long and heated discussion now on a matter of etiquette, after resolutions have been carried in favour of a complete reform of the Municipality. The Commissioner has, perhaps, been sufficiently harassed lately; and it, surely, is not desirable to worry him to death. Popular agitation is an excellent thing for the newspapers; but, for our part, we are magnanimous enough to disregard our private interest in keeping up a state of ill-feeling between the Commissioner and the Bench, for the sake of restoring a little peace to the town.

THE election of Mr. Connon as Chairman of the Bench will, we hear, be proposed to-day by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and seconded by a prominent Native Justice.

WE are glad to learn, from a Calcutta telegram received yesterday, that the Government of India has acted on the suggestion we made a month ago, and, with a view to check gambling at the opium sales, has published a notification stating what number of chests of Behar and Benares opium it will put up for sale during the year.

THE pontoon bridge at Cawnpore was carried away at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning.

IT is stated, "on good authority" according to the "Overland Mail," that the author of the "Battle of Dorking" is Sir Charles Head.

THE lunatic asylum which was lately opened at Hyderabad, Sind, is, we notice, called the Cowasjee Jehanghier Asylum for Lunatics.

OWING to the steady continuous rain that has fallen at Poona for the last few days, sowing operations have commenced in all the surrounding talooks.

THE "Calcutta Examiner" says—"The whole details of the expedition in the cold weather against the Looshais have been left to the Commander-in-Chief. The expedition will be under military, not civil, direction."

COMMANDER MEARA having, while in command of H.M.S. Nymphe, wrongfully captured some Arab dhows, has been ordered to refund £933, which the Accountant General will deduct from the prize money and half-pay due to him until this sum be paid.

A TELEGRAM in a home paper, dated Paris, July 6, says that the city of Paris will shortly contract a loan to meet the heavy expenses of reconstructing the public buildings destroyed by the Commune, and to pay the indemnity due to proprietors, and the considerable arrears outstanding.

THE "Rohilkund Akhbar" declares that the early and unusual rainfall of this year has been most destructive to crops in the Rohilcund district; "grain to the extent of hundreds of thousands of maunds has been destroyed, and cultivators have been unable from the incessant rain to find time to husk their corn."

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" understands that Sir Joseph Whitworth, just as the Artillery authorities have abandoned breech-loading guns, because of defective mechanism in fuse and breech-loading, in want of power, &c., has made a breech-loader of immense power and great simplicity, which he expects to establish an incontestable supremacy over the new muzzle-loader.

IT is thought that the Maharajah Scindia will return to Poona on Monday. The "Poona Observer" has heard that His Highness intends giving a ball on a grand scale to the officers and ladies of the Poona and Kirkee stations, on his return, in a large commodious bungalow situated in the Civil Lines belonging to a Parsee gentleman of Bombay.

THE Egyptian Government have just purchased of the Suez Canal Company nine dredging machines of great power. The acquisition was made with the object of cleaning and deepening the Ibramieh Canal in Upper Egypt; after which the irrigation of the upper country will be increased to such an extent that no fewer than four million of feddans of hitherto waste land will be brought under cultivation.

BY the help of a microscope (and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India) it has been put beyond doubt that the discoloration of the lake at Nynee Tal is due to the presence of a congregation of "horned Peridiniums" (more familiarly known as "tripod ceratiums.") The chief interest in the species is, we are told, that they are closely allied to the "forked ceratiums," inasmuch as the posterior horn is smooth.

NOBODY, it appears, says the "Pioneer," is going to build anything at Nagpore—but the great Ambajheri waterworks are to be "prosecuted." This explains the large tenders advertised for in a late "Gazette" of the Central Provinces, as also an advertisement in the last issue of that publication. Land consisting of a strip of 2 miles and 670 yards in length and 60 feet in width has been taken up by the local Government for the laying of a cast-iron main pipe from the Ambajheri reservoir to Nagpore.

THERE will shortly be vacant three important appointments for flag officers, viz.:—The China command now held by Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., who will retire in October on account of his age; the post of Superintendent of the Dockyard at Portsmouth, which Rear-Admiral Loring, C.B., will vacate, owing to his more than probable promotion in the autumn; and the appointment of second in command of the Channel Fleet, in which Rear-Admiral Wilmot, C.B., will have completed his twelve months on the 3rd of October.

MESSRS. GREEN & Co., the celebrated shipowners, are about to enter the field of competition opened by the Suez Canal. Their first ship, the Viceroy, has been specially designed for the Canal service, and is intended to combine with good speed and carrying capacity, the best accommodation for passengers. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 320 feet, breadth 38 feet, depth 31 feet, height between deck 8 feet, tonnage 2,225, draft of water (loaded) 20 feet. Her engines will work up to 1,200 h.p. Captain M. Taylor, late of the Renown, will command the Viceroy, and she is to leave for Calcutta on the 25th September next.

WE learn from the home papers that officers commanding regiments having depôts of corps in India attached thereto, and the officers commanding the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury, and the Depôt Battalion at Chatham, have been directed to furnish to the Adjutant-General, not later than the 15th inst., a nominal return of all privates who will be under twenty years of age on the 1st December next. This order does not, however, refer to the following corps, to which drafts will not be sent:—viz., 20th Hussars, 2nd battalion 10th Foot, 1st battalion 19th Foot, 2nd battalion 24th Foot, 38th Foot, 3rd battalion 60th Foot, 79th Foot, 104th Foot, 105th Foot, and 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade.

THE grand costume ball on 6th June at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds for the completion of the Scott Monument in Edinburgh, was a great success. The ball-room at midnight presented a most gay and picturesque spectacle. It was graced by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, His Serene Highness Prince Teck, and a brilliant party of distinguished persons. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived shortly after half-past eleven, and dancing shortly afterwards commenced with the character quadrilles and reel. Some of the dresses were remarkably beautiful, and all the gentlemen attending the ball were either in uniform or fancy dress, the Highland garb, it is almost unnecessary to say, being predominant.

BANGALORE RACES.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the following telegram from Bangalore—"Satellite, Grand Stand; Sunbeam, Give and Take."

WRECK OF THE S.S. BREADALBANE.

WE learn by private advices from Jeddah that the ship Teazer will bring a further quantity of goods, principally wines, spirits, and some iron, saved from the wreck of this steamer. The wreck lies in thirty feet of water, and every package saved has been recovered by Arab divers, several of whom, we regret to hear, have lost their lives in their attempts to save cargo. A great many bales of cotton goods lie on the shore loose in a rotten state, and, beyond the cargo coming forward by the Teazer, we understand the remainder will not pay the expense of forwarding it to Bombay.

WHO SHALL BE OUR CHAIRMAN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for Bombay is in a somewhat similar condition, at the present moment, to that of the French nation. It has no head, or Chairman of the Bench, as he is styled officially. At the forthcoming election on Friday one must be chosen. The first favourites for the exalted office are Messrs. Connon, Green, and Captain Henry. Those who wish for a citizen king clamour loudly for John Connon. As supporters of the House of Orleans, their cry is—"Vote for our esteemed fellow citizen."

The Imperialists are in favour of Mr. Green. The Royalist and High Church party will be on his side, as he is known to be a fervent admirer and a staunch supporter of His Holiness the Pope. The Twelve Apostles will vote for him to a man, but it is by no means certain that he will be elected. He is looked upon rather with suspicion by a small but influential section. The Ultramontane party (ratepayers who have not seats on the Bench) regard him as disposed to be too friendly to the régime which has passed away. Whenever his voice has been raised in the Senate, it has been in support of, not in opposition to, the reckless policy which lately prevailed, and was the cause of that disastrous municipal war which has raged through out the length and breadth of our city.

Complications with Italy, too, it is seriously apprehended, might arise if John Philip Green, Esquire, were appointed Chairman of the Bench of Justices. He would consider it only an act of filial obedience and religious duty to place His Holy Father the Pope once more upon his temporal throne. Bombay, being the centre of the world, the first commercial city of the world, and having for one of its citizens the greatest orator that the world ever heard, there would of course be no difficulty in carrying out this little arrangement.

The third aspirant to these high civic honours is King Henry, at present le Comte de Chambord, chief of the House of Bourbon, cheery representative of *bonhomie*. The whole mercantile marine are his supporters (to use a metaphor, he floats on the bosom of every one of them). The Justices may rely on him for having their navy placed on a most efficient footing. He has already accepted what Henry V. professes himself ready to accept of France, a "liberal constitution." He is a thorough sailor, and his hearty frank manner has endeared him to his fellowcitizens, native as well as European.

Still, it is not certain that out of the three captivating candidates I have mentioned the selection will be made. There is a powerful party amongst the Worshipful gentlemen on the Bench, who say—"We have had enough of monarchies and empires. Let us try a republic." With these the services rendered during the late siege by our Bombay Gambetta, Major Payne Barras, will not be overlooked. It is not too much to say that without him the Empire would before this have been restored, and the regeneration of the human race, which the expected changes in municipal affairs in Bombay are sure to bring about, would have been retarded for centuries. Like Gambetta, he has soared high above his fellow labourers in the field of reform, but he had no balloon to travel in. Should the shoulders of this gallant officer not be those on which the mantle of our "resigned" Chairman is to fall, then I trust that he will be triumphantly returned as first and leading member of the new Town Council.—Yours, &c.,

O.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 7TH JULY.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Ellora, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 7th inst. on board. The Ellora sailed from Suez at 9-30 A.M. on the 15th inst., arrived at Aden at 4 P.M. on the 20th, and resumed her voyage at half-past nine o'clock on the same evening. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Pearson. Mr Stenning

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Wilson Wallan-loo, five servants and
Pestonjee Bazonjee three ayahs
Ledoobai (a lady) Munshee Goolam Hyder

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr T T de Paiva Raposo.

FROM SUEZ—Mr Thomas Alcock.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 7TH JULY.

THE Army Bill, or at least what remains of the original measure, has now passed the Commons, the third reading being carried on Monday night last, or rather on Tuesday morning, by a majority of 58. In its present shape all that it does is to abolish commission by purchase, transfer the control of the militia from the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties to the Crown, and give the Government power in cases of emergency to take possession of the railways. In fact it does nothing but prepare the way for that reorganisation of the army which we were promised as the crowning labour of the present Session, but which is now relegated to an indefinite future. Of course there is no sort of satisfaction with this result; the bill, while detested by its opponents, excites no enthusiasm among its supporters. The Liberals accept it as embodying what they vaguely believe to be a necessary reform, though they cannot follow its working and have not the faintest idea of its cost. Under these circumstances, with much hostility to encounter and a very slight force of public opinion to support, the future course of the bill is as yet uncertain. What the Lords will do is very doubtful. It is still the general belief that the Peers, in order to afford themselves a decent excuse for throwing out the Ballot Bill, will pass the measure relating to the army, though they may encumber the latter with certain unpalatable amendments. It seems to be thought that their Lordships will not presume to show their independence twice in the same Session, will not dare to give the Commons two distinct rebuffs, but will compound for one act of self-will by another act of conspicuous surrender. It is quite possible that the Lords may allow the Army Regulation Bill to pass a second reading without a division—though it is by no means certain;—but my impression is that, if they do, they will so mutilate it by amendments in committee as to render it unacceptable to the Government and their supporters. There are many points on which amendments were proposed by Colonel Anson and others in the House of Commons—as for instance, that officers should be allowed to buy or sell the privilege of exchanging for foreign service and that they should have the regulation prices paid down at once in cash, the balance to be paid on retirement—which stood a fair chance of success in the Commons, and which the Lords can decide in an anti-Ministerial sense whenever they choose. If they do, the Government will be placed in a somewhat awkward position; the Lords will hardly yield in a case on which they have not public opinion to dread, and for the Government to insist on its original view would be to give the amendments an importance that would enhance the triumph of the Opposition. The game of the Conservative Peers is clear enough; if they cannot throw out the bill, they must try to make it as disagreeable in the working as possible, so as to put it in their power afterwards to point to the complete fulfilment of their own vaticinations.

With respect to the Ballot Bill the general feeling is that it will not pass the Lords this year. Public interest has evaporated under the influence of the tedious delays that have marked the progress of the measure hitherto, and the public patience is likely to bestill more severely tried during the next fortnight, when a crowd of amendments will be brought forward—some designed to improve the bill, but most intended covertly to spoil its outline. With such a prospect before them some of the Ministerial supporters are already beginning to hint that it might be advisable to do with the Ballot what was done with the Army Bill—cut it in two, and leave those portions that refer to other subjects than the Ballot for later consideration. The other subjects involve some points that are strongly controverted; for instance, it is proposed to abolish nomination days and hustings, and to throw all legitimate expenses of candidates on the rates. To launch into a discussion on these points about the end of July is obviously a ticklish course; it might imperil the whole bill by the excessive delay rendered indispensable. Hence, say some, preserve the Ballot at all hazards; the rest can follow at any time. There are, however, serious objections to the course proposed, the chief of which is the bad effect that would be produced by so conspicuous a proof of Ministerial weakness. The division of the Ballot Bill into two parts, one for pressing forward and one for dropping altogether, would not, it is said, disarm one solitary opponent, and would only dispirit the best friends of the measure. This argument has a good deal of force, but I suspect Mr. Gladstone will, however reluctantly, be driven to take the course deprecated, and will abandon one part of his scheme on the bare chance of saving the rest. Whoever supposes that the Lords will be mollified by such an arrangement is mistaken, but it would have the effect of saving time—a serious consideration now. It is in fact impossible to see how any satisfactory progress is to be made unless the Session be seriously prolonged. Mr. Gladstone is expected in Scotland about the 8th of next month in connection with the Scott festival, and even if he were to abandon that engagement he would find it extremely difficult to retain his followers together when the 12th arrived. He may try a contest of mere physical endurance, but if he does he will be beaten by the squires. What renders the House of Commons more unmanageable at present and seriously favours that factious policy of obstruction which was begun by the Colonels and is kept up against the Ballot Bill, is the partial disorganisation of party ties which has set in. The restiveness of the Radicals below the gangway is matched by a corresponding movement on the opposite side. The dissatisfaction of many Conservatives with Mr. Disraeli, of which we have again and again heard, has really assumed definite shape and form. The malcontents met some time ago at the Carlton Club, under the presidency of Mr. George Tomline, a wealthy country squire, the member for Grimsby They now number, I am assured, ninety members of the House of Commons, and are daily increasing in strength. Their leader, or at least the partisan whom they follow, is the Marquis of Salisbury, and their principal bond of union is, naturally enough, distrust of Mr. Disraeli. Every now and then an illustration of their activity breaks out in the Lower House. Mr. George Bentinck, one of the Norfolk county members, for instance, a few nights ago, proclaimed his entire want of confidence in that dexterous leader. The consequence is unfortunate, so far as the Government is concerned, for Mr. Disraeli not only lacks that control over his followers which would enable him to aid the progress of business, but he is in some measure driven to back up the malcontents if he would avoid an open and disastrous rupture with them.

Before quitting the subject of the Ballot Bill, I should mention that the Ministry, finding the dead-lock almost intolerable, summoned a meeting of their usual supporters yesterday in Downing Street to concert future measures. The avowed object was to persuade the zealous friends of the Ballot to drop some of the amendments they had threatened and thus to expedite business, but the real motive was a desire to whip the Liberal party into something like discipline. Mr. Gladstone addressed those present with his usual energy, and assured them that there was no intention to divide the bill, but that the Government would press it on as it stood. He could hardly say less, but the question still is, will not events prove too much for him? The effect produced by the meeting, however, was good; and last night, when the debate was resumed, the Liberals left it entirely to the Conservatives, walking out of the House *en masse*, and not moving a single amendment. Whether this policy of abstinence is wise time will show. If the Liberals persevere they may yet succeed in balking the Conservative tactics, but their opponents are enraged, and will probably move amendments of their own at least equivalent to those that are dropped on the Liberal side.

There was an Indian debate on Tuesday, *apropos* of the Nawab Nazim and his claim. Mr. Grant Duff resisted the motion for a committee of enquiry in a speech which has been greatly praised, and he carried the rejection of the proposal by a majority of very nearly two to one. That the Nawab has no hereditary claim whatever to the large allowances made to the immediate successors of Meer Jaffer was satisfactorily proved by Mr. Duff, and is admitted by such independent organs of the press here as have taken up the question. Mr. Duff alluded to the literary bribery practised by wealthy Indians with a grievance, without thereby insinuating anything improper against the Nawab. Indeed the prince had obtained an opinion favourable to his claim from Sir Roundell Palmer, and might, therefore, be justified in supposing there was something in it. At the same time he did find an indirect advocacy in at least one journal here, and the tone taken was, to say the least, suspicious.

The Emperor of Brazil arrived here last week, and has since been "doing" the metropolitan sights from the Opera and Academy to the Meat market with exemplary diligence. He is staying at Claridge's Hotel. The Prince Imperial of Germany and his wife, our Princess Royal, also arrived yesterday, and they are putting up at the Prussian Ambassador's house. Meanwhile Buckingham Palace is left empty, or occupied only by a few idle servants. Naturally enough this scandalous display of inhospitable bungling has excited a good deal of comment. The Queen is at Windsor and will soon go to Osborne; why on earth cannot Buckingham Palace be handed over for the entertainment of one at least among these illustrious guests? The grumbling occasioned by such incidents does more, in my deliberate opinion, to shake the very foundations of the throne than all the writings of Mill or all the triumphs of the United States. These might injure it as a political institution, but socially it still had a recognised value. Now, however, people ask for proof of its social use. The Queen hurries away to a remote corner of Scotland when the London season begins to be active and the Parliamentary work is most interesting; she does not use her London palaces herself for the good of her subjects, nor does she allow their use to foreign personages of eminence, who would at least help to do what she will not do—give some life to society and trade. *Non meus hic sermo*; you will hear it everywhere. You would really fancy the Queen was bent on democratising her subjects in spite of themselves. What makes the omission to offer hospitality all the worse in the case of the Crown Prince of Prussia and his wife is the sore feeling still entertained against us in Germany. We have lost an admirable opportunity, not only of avoiding any addition to this feeling, but also of soothing it down. Just fancy what an effect would have been produced on the other side had it been known that Buckingham Palace had been placed exclusively at the command of the Crown Prince to reside in, receive deputations and addresses, &c.! There would have been no fear of the motive being misunderstood, and it would have cost so little.

The authorship of the "Battle of Dorking," which, by the bye, has led to a host of sequels and imitations, is now fastened on Sir Francis Bond Head, a sturdy old Tory, whose practised literary skill has been exhibited for forty years at least in the most various sort of works. He is emphatically a croaker, of the *laudator temporis acti* school, but English to the backbone.

A review of the troops in London was held at Bushey Park on Saturday last for the gratification of some of our foreign visitors. It was a great success, the appearance of the cavalry and artillery being specially superb. On the following day there appeared in the *Observer* a criticism on the troops, professedly written by a Prussian officer supposed to have been present. It was cleverly contrived, but there were one or two terms of expression which betrayed anything but a German origin. It is now ascertained that the letter was written by Forbes, the special war correspondent of the *Daily News*, whose letters, first from Metz, and afterwards from Paris, excited so much notice when they appeared.

France is rallying more and more heartily to the side of M. Thiers, and the supplementary elections that have just been held have returned something like 100 more deputies, out of 120 chosen, who are pledged supporters. The loan is in greater favour than ever, and now stands at about 5 premium. Paris is reviving fast, but that portion of French social life in which the improvement is most seen is the financial. The activity of the Bourse has not as yet done us any harm here, and we are in a fool's paradise of delight at the prospect of cheaper money; but all speculations on that head are at present premature, for the real influence of the great loan has not as yet had time to be felt.

The Board of Trade returns for June were issued to

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 27th July, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 2 cents.

CARWAR, 27th July, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·92, rainfall 1 inch 21 cents.

CANNANORE, 27th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·120, rainfall 40 cents.

MANGALORE, 27th July, 11-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 80, rainfall 2 inches.

TUTICORIN, 27th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west south-west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·685.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—27TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th July, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th July, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 27th July, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 17 minutes.

America, via Russia, 26th July, 11-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 26th to 9 P.M. of the 27th July is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 17	0 1
,, Calcutta	0 15	0 1
,, Madras	1 9	0 11
,, Galle	4 12	0 25

THE KENSINGTON EXHIBITION OF 1872.

THE Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following officers and gentlemen to form a committee, to act in concert with the Central Committee which has been formed at Calcutta, to direct the arrangements for the International Exhibition of Select Works of Fine and Industrial Art, to be opened at Kensington on the 1st of May 1872 :—

President.
His Excellency the Hon. Sir A. Spencer, K.C.B.
Vice-President.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
Members.

The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department } Ex-Officio.
,, ,, Political ,, }
,, ,, Public Works ,, }
The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.
The Cotton Commissioner.
The Director of Public Instruction.
Colonel Sir W. L. Merewether, C.B., K.S.I. | T. C. Hope, Esq.
,, ,, F. P. Liddersdale, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. Gibbs. | H. Maxwell, Esq.
,, ,, Political Secretary. | F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.
,, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. | G. W. Terry, Esq.
,, Byramjee Jejeebhoy. | Captain H. P. Hancock, R.E.
,, Dr. Blau Lopez. | Khan Bahadoor Puddunjee Pestonjee.
,, Munguldas Nathoobhoy. | Khan Bahadoor Fuddunjee Pestonjee.
L. Ashburner, Esq., C.S.I. | C. R. Ovans, Esq.
Honorary Joint Secretaries.
Gerald Seymour V. Fitzgerald, Esq. | C. R. Ovans, Esq.

The subjects selected for exhibition are cotton manufactures, jewellery, musical and acoustic instruments, paper, stationery and printing, with machinery and materials for the above. Among these, His Excellency in Council desires particularly to draw the attention of the committee to, to ensure a good exhibition of which he has directed an appropriation not exceeding Rs. 20,000 from the cotton fund.

As regards the other subjects named for exhibition, His Excellency would be glad to receive as early a report as possible from the committee.

All district officers are requested to render every assistance in their power to the Bombay Committee.

AFGHANISTAN.

LETTERS from Cabul up to the 3rd instant inform us that a few durbar officials, who are ill-disposed towards Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan, have told the Ameer that Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan had resolved between themselves, that the former, after killing the Commander-in-Chief, should take possession on that part of the kingdom (where he at present is), and bring the army under his command, and the latter (*i. e.*, Mahomed Hossein Khan), by putting gunpowder under the ground of the durbar apartment, should dispose of His Highness. Many and other similar accusations have been put on Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan, consequently the displeasure of the Ameer against the members of this family is enhancing every day. About forty thousand rupees, placed at credit of Sirdars Mahomed Aslum Khan and Mahomed Hossein Khan, have been realized from various people, and the other property of both brothers is still under a guard. Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Furrah, has reported to the Ameer that when Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan arrived in Furrah, he absolutely denied having killed the Commander-in-Chief. Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan had arrived in Grishk with irons on his legs, under a guard of two or three hundred sowars. The men from the Cabul troops in Sebzwar, having marched in Cabul, reported that all the officers of the army are under the impression that Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan caused the death of the Commander-in-Chief by a gun-shot through the agency of his own servants.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT HOWRAH.—On Monday night last Mrs. Marian Scofield attempted to commit suicide by drinking a wine-glassful of laudanum. It appeared from the evidence of a Mr. Kuffe that at about 8 P.M. Mrs. Scofield, in whose house the witness was on a visit at the time, was abusing her cook, and Mr. Scofield prevented her from doing so, which irritated her, and the bearer at her request fetched a wine-glass, when she poured the poison into it, and drank down the contents. She was then taken to the Howrah Hospital by Inspector Dogherty, who, while going his round, was called in by the husband. On admission into hospital the Civil Surgeon saved her life with the assistance of the stomach pump. The defendant was, on Friday last, arraigned before E. B. Godfrey, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, when she admitted having drank the poison in a fit of anger, but not knowing that it would kill her. The magistrate sentenced her to simple confinement up to 7 P.M. of that day, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to one month's simple imprisonment. The fine was immediately paid by her husband.—*Englishman.*

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

"NOT AN INDIAN OFFICER" writes again to the *Pioneer* on the above subject, as follows :—

Sir,—This subject may be considered under two aspects : the financial and the military. Let us first consider the financial.

In my former letters on this subject I pointed out two things, viz.—

1. That it seemed quite impossible ever to satisfy the officers of the Indian army ; whatever they might get they always wanted more.

2. That it was quite possible to dispense with a body of local officers ; and that it was very desirable that such local body should be dispensed with, as it appeared to be far more expensive than there was any occasion for, and that, notwithstanding its unduly expensive nature, its members were continually wanting more ; there was no satisfying them.

I have seen answers to my second letter in the *Pioneer* of the 7th, 8th, and 10th July, from "Vindex," "Earlswood," "Retort," and "Non-Purchase." I will take the last first. "Non-Purchase" tells me that such letters as mine cannot possibly do any good. This is simply begging the question on his part. On the other hand I am not to criticize the claims of the Indian army for fear of "sowing ill-will between officers of sister services." To this I reply that in these days nobody is above criticism, not even Her Majesty herself. The demand for a dowry for the Princess Louise was abundantly criticized ; the administration of India, *i. e.*, its Government, is being criticized by a Parliamentary committee at this moment. As to the British army, I don't know an institution which has had more criticism within the last few years. The claim of the Indian army to be exempt from it cannot therefore be entertained for a moment ; it must and will have as much criticism as the public please to bestow upon it. I would further beg to remind all parties that it was the Indian officers themselves who began appealing to the public through the press, and consequently they must abide by the result. As to the statement that "the great majority of the former (*i. e.*, the Indian officers) merely draw the Staff Corps rate" of pay, I would beg to remark that if this be the case, the official Army List must be strangely at fault. According to that publication the great majority of Indian officers are in receipt of very respectable staff allowances, which, with their Staff Corps pay, bring up their total emoluments to something far above what is drawn by the average run of officers of the same length of service in the British army. Then again the furlough pay must be considered. The minimum furlough pay of the Indian officer is £250 a year—more than the full English pay of a captain in the British army, cavalry and horse artillery excepted. Let the officer of the British army go home on leave from India, and see if he will get even the minimum Indian rate of furlough pay. Not he, unless a regimental field officer. Even if on *service* at home, he will not get as much as the Indian officer *on leave*. Take the pensions again, concerning which there has been such an outcry of late. No doubt the Indian officers would like their pensions increased, and there is equally little doubt that we should all like our emoluments increased. But it must also be remembered that these despised pensions are more than are given to officers of the British army after similar periods of service, notwithstanding that the whole of that service might have been in India. I doubt if a captain in the British army selling out after 20 years' service would be able to purchase an annuity of £192-12-6 with the proceeds. As for the Artillery and Engineers, there is *nothing* for them after that period ; they must wait a little longer if they expect anything from Government. Now for "Retort's" letter. He says,—"Was not every officer's pension in the Company's days supplemented by a handsome cash bonus subscribed by his brother officers ?" Quite true, my friend—it was. But in reply to your question, "*Is* the Indian officer then *getting* the same rate of retiring allowances as he did before the mutiny ?" I say, so far as the public purse is concerned, he is getting *more* than he did before the mutiny. Besides the old rates of pension, which are still in force, two additional rates have been introduced, one of £600 a year after 35 years' service, and £750 after 38 years' service. Now, in the days before the mutiny the most that could be obtained from Government was £456-5 after 32 years. Consequently so far as Government is concerned he is more liberally dealt with as regards pensions than he was in the days of the Company. But he is not satisfied—no, not he. The "handsome cash bonus" that "Retort" speaks of was "subscribed by his brother officers," as he tells us "*in the same breath,*" *ergo*, it did not come out of the public purse, whence the Indian officers of the present day are trying to extract more coin. Consequently what one Indian officer got, other Indian officers paid, not the public. And if the Local officer of these days did get a bonus from whatever source, it was what he had been contributing towards all along. If he does not get it now, neither has he to pay towards it. It is simply a case of *quid pro quo*. But some people want to eat their cake and have it too, which is absurd, as Euclid says. Now for "Vindex." He says that it is problematical whether the average cost of the Indian military officer is greater now than it was in 1860. I will put him in the way of solving the problem. Let him get an Army List of 1860, and see how many officers there were of each rank of the Indian army. Then given the total number of officers of each rank (and hence the total in the army), and the pay of the same, he can calculate pretty nearly what the total of their pay would be. Add staff allowances, and divide by the total number of officers in the army, and he will get the average cost of each. Then get an Army List of 1870 or 1871, and do likewise. The difference in favour of the officer of these days will be very considerable. Or again, let him look over both Army Lists, and note the lengths of service of the senior officers of all ranks. He will probably find the average service of the seniors of all ranks now decidedly less than they were formerly, *i. e.*, the promotion is better. I need hardly point out that increased quickness of promotion is tantamount to increase of pay and *vice versâ*. If Jones be an officer of 20 years' service, of which he has been 10 a captain and 10 a subaltern, it stands to reason that he has received more pay during his 20 years than if he had been 5 years a captain and 15 a subaltern—and so on through all ranks.

There is yet a third method of solving the problem. Take the numbers of officers of each rank in the Indian army in 1860, and again in 1870. Then calculate the proportion which the numbers of each rank bear to the whole. It will then be found that the proportions of the higher and better paid ranks, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, have increased ; while those of the lower and worse paid, the captains and subalterns, have diminished, and hence that greater numbers of Indian officers are now on the higher rates of pay than there were formerly, and fewer on the lower rates. Finally, should any of your readers prefer the testimony on these matters of one who *is* an Indian officer, I beg to refer them to Chesney's "Indian Polity," a work which has been most favourably reviewed by the press, and where much information as to the past and present condition of the Indian army is to be found. There is little doubt in the mind of that able officer as to the improved condition of Indian military officers since the downfall of the East India Company. It is very necessary that while the Indian officers of the present day keep pressing their claims and their grievances on the public, that some one should point out the solid and substantial benefits they have, as a body, derived from the much-abused amalgamation. We hear a great deal about what they have suffered by the transfer of the administration from the Company to the Crown, but little or nothing of the advantages which they have derived therefrom. Now, I would ask, what advantages have the British Army derived from the change ? Its pay is the same, and its promotion slower than it was a dozen years ago. It has further enjoyed the advantage of being extensively superseded by Indian officers, whose condition has been otherwise improved as I have shown ; while that of the officers of the British army has been stationary, if not indeed deteriorated by the slackening of promotion. So much for the financial aspect of the question ; the military remains behind. But there is too much to be said about this to admit of its being discussed at the end of a long letter. So to my critics I say "*Au revoir.*" No doubt it would be very pleasant to some of them if all, who like myself dared to oppose Indian pretensions, could be consigned to Earlswood, or some similar retreat. Pending my retirement to some such "sequestered Vale," I hope to do the public some small service by laying before them *both* sides of this question. At present I fear they are shown but one side of it.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 7)

THE complementary French elections have resulted thus far in the return of 113 deputies, of whom 80 are conservative Republicans and 13 Radicals. One avowed Legitimist and three Bonapartists have succeeded. M. Gambetta polled 10,000 votes in four of the most aristocratic arrondissements. The army votes show a large Republican majority. The state of siege is said to have been raised, and it is expected the Assembly will return to Paris in October, but a permanent camp is to be established at Satory, near Versailles. The Committee of the Commune will first be tried, then the members of the Commune, and last those who compromised themselves by defending the Commune. The court-martial will open on the 10th of July. Amiens has been declared to be in a state of siege, in consequence of the murder of a Prussian soldier. The applications for the French Loan were so numerous that it has been impossible at present to issue the allotments. The last quotation was 84 prem.

The King of Italy and the members of the Government arrived in Rome on July 2.

The Emperor of Germany is better. He has left Berlin for Potsdam, but the journey to Hanover is postponed. The Imperial Prince and Princess have arrived in London, and are staying with the Prussian Ambassador.

The Spanish Ministry retains office, with Marshal Serrano as Premier. The Duc de Montpensier has taken his seat in the Cortes.

The Turkish Government has sanctioned the passage of a Russian squadron through the Dardanelles *en route* to Odessa.

President Grant has proclaimed the ratification of the Treaty of Washington.

In the Lords Her Majesty has refused her assent to the scheme to alter the endowment of Emanuel, St. Margaret's, and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge. A judicial Committee of Privy Council Bill has been read a third time, the Justice of the Peace Qualification Bill has been withdrawn, and the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill has been fixed for the 13th inst.

In the Commons the address regarding the Abyssinian crown and chalice captured at Magdala was withdrawn. A select committee was ordered to inquire into the Zanzibar slave-trade. The Table of Lessons Bills as amended, and the Army Regulation Bill have been read a third time, and two clauses of the Ballot Bill have passed through committee, it being understood that the supporters of Government will not persist in their amendments, or speak upon any of those which emanate from the Opposition. The application by the Nawab Nazim for a committee of inquiry was unsuccessful.

Her Majesty held a review of the Household Troops in Bushey Park on June 30, and an investiture of the Order of the Bath and Star of India on July 1, when Major-General I. Jamieson, Mr. J. W. Kaye, Mr. H. S. Mayne, and General T. T. Pears, were knighted. Her Majesty is expected to visit Aldershot on July 12.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales leave for Germany next week.

It is reported that the following important changes and appointments will be made :—Lord Bloomfield will retire from the Embassy at Vienna, and will be replaced by Sir A. Buchanan. Lord Augustus Loftus will succeed Sir A. Buchanan at St. Petersburg, and Mr. Odo Russell, who fulfilled with so much distinction the functions with which he was entrusted when accredited to Prince Bismarck at Versailles, will be appointed Ambassador at Berlin. Mr. Morier will be promoted from Darmstadt to Stuttgard, and Lord Tenterden will replace Mr. Odo Russell at the Foreign Office.

Serious fears were at one time entertained as to the fate of H.M.S. Agincourt. She grounded on the Pearl Rock, at the entrance to the harbour of Gibraltar, but was got off by the crew. She is on her way to Malta for repairs.

The Indian Finance Committee have examined Kazi Shahabudin, Acting Secretary of the East Indian Association, and Mr. Seccombe, C.B., Finance Secretary India Office.

The Under-Secretary of State for India has declined to publish a second report by Sir Charles Jackson's Committee on the Bank of Bombay.

Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart., has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

It is doubtful if in the Tichborne case the bill to enable Civil Courts to sit during the vacation will be acted upon. The cross-examination of the claimant has been concluded, and his re-examination will be completed to-day. The Solicitor-General has declared "the claim is a conspiracy and the claimant an impostor," while Serjeant Ballantine has asserted that the Orton theory is the result of a conspiracy. The public interest in the case, if possible, increases daily, and the court is visited by the most illustrious persons.

Signor Mario will take his farewell of the lyric stage on July 19.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Dormer ; Rear-Admiral J. G. Gordon ; J. E. Pigot, late of the Bombay Bar ; Lieut.-Col. C. C. Williamson ; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Edgar ; Capt. G. E. Hill, late B. Army and 8th Hussars.

THE FRENCH IN EGYPT ORDERED NOT TO OBEY THE LOCAL POLICE.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused during the past week by an order issued by the French Agent and Consul General, Count Brenier de Montmorand, in which he calls upon all French subjects residing in Egypt not to recognise the local police authorities, and, in the event of the agents of the said police attempting to interfere with them to resist force by employing force. A meeting of the majority of European Political Agents in Egypt was held at the Italian Consulate on Friday last, when, it is said, the conduct of Count de Moutmorand, in issuing the order in question, was unanimously censured. The cause of this unhappy event is the clandestine publication of a French periodical, wherein the French Agent and Consul General was, from the very first number published, made the subject of anything but flattering observations. The Egyptian Government, seeing the representative of a friendly power attacked in the columns of an unauthorised paper, in virtue of the laws of the press, accepted by all foreign Governments, decreed the suppression of the transgressive journal. The French Agent backed the order of the Egyptian Government, but to no purpose, for the paper continued to appear. It was at last found necessary to seize all the copies of it appearing in the public streets ; the police agents endeavoured to carry out the orders given them to that effect, and the persons in whose hands the prohibited paper was found having shown resistance, a scuffle took place which has unfortunately led to a rupture between the French Political Agent and the Egyptian authorities.—*Egyptian.*

SMITH, EDWARDS CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 30th June, 1871.

THE past month has been one of great activity in the Cotton market, and we have to quote an advance all round of ⅛d to 1d per lb.

At the date of our last report a strong upward movement was in progress, based upon the unfavourable crop accounts reaching us from America and the rapid rise of prices in the American markets. Middling Uplands were worth 7⅞d here, and 17⅞ cents in New York. In the early part of June a shoal of telegrams arrived from America reporting cold wet weather all over the cotton States, and agreeing, with much unanimity, in the opinion that great and almost irreparable damage had been done to the growing crop. At the same time it leaked out from official quarters that the report of the Agricultural Bureau would be of a highly unfavourable character. Prices advanced daily in the transactions in the latter department were probably larger than any time during the past three years. About the middle of the month there was an inclination to pause, people being rather afraid of Manchester, for up to that time there was no hearty response to the movement in cotton. But new life was given to the market by the issue of the official report of the Agricultural Bureau on the growing cotton crop in America ; it reported a large decrease in the acreage under culture, averaging about 15 per cent, and stated that the appearance of the crop everywhere was very poor and much below the average. It added that the maximum yield that could be expected, even with a fine season henceforward, was 3½ millions, while unfavourable weather might reduce it to 3 millions, or less.

The publication of this report had an important effect in giving confidence in the soundness of the advance, and brought buyers into the Manchester market more freely than any time before since the upward movement commenced. A large business was done in Yarn, though cloth was slow to move, and spinners entered our market in great force, and a heavy business was done up till the 20th ultimo. The quotation for middling Uplands at New York was run up to 21½ cents, and even August delivery of low middling (equal to our middling) was sold at 20½ cents, showing a good profit on shipments *from this side ?* Indeed some cotton was bought here for reshipment, and but for a fall in the rate of exchange it would probably have gone westward. As it is, we only know of 400 bales actually shipped. Such an astonishing upturn of all ordinary calculations we seldom, if ever, recollect, for it is not two months since America seemed fairly choked with cotton, middling Uplands being quoted 14 to 15 cents, and future delivery selling at the same price. The rise in New York from the very lowest point, say 13 cents for low middling, was 7¾ cents per lb, or 57½ per cent !

Our market paused at this point, and a quieter feeling set in on both sides of the Atlantic. People felt rather afraid the advance had been too rapid, and the impression that Manchester would become very dull when the stimulus of an advancing cotton market was withdrawn. It was also expected that the American markets would collapse, and perhaps fall 2 or 3 cents, but these expectations have not been realized ; the quietness lasted just a week, and the reaction in prices was only ⅛d per lb. Manchester stood its ground well, and more disposition for business showed itself there this week. The American markets did not recede much as expected, but a more hopeful feeling again sprang up here, increased by the belief that stocktaking would reveal a large deficit in American cotton.

A heavy business was done on Wednesday and Thursday at advancing prices, and great eagerness was felt to know the result of stock-taking on Friday morning. Most people expected a large deficiency, but none so enormous a void as 1,35,000 bales, which, added to a reduction of 61,000 bales from our estimate of receipts, carried on the week, made our actual stock 713,000, against the estimate of 909,000 bales the previous week, and it compares with an actual stock of 554,000 bales on 30th June last year. The result of stock-taking then was to show a deficit of 62,000 bales, and we attribute the increased error this year to the extraordinary amount of cotton taken by spinners from ships' side, much of which was forwarded by public carriers and not returned to the brokers here for the purpose of deduction from stock. Two such large American stands at 437,000 bales, showing a deficiency on the estimated amount of 122,000 bales ; the stock of Egyptian, 59,000 bales, shows the large deficit of 23,000 bales ; that of Brazils 49,000 bales, 13,000 bales ; while the stock of all other kinds is 167,000 bales, being an excess of 23,000 bales, leaving the aggregate deficiency 135,000 bales. The natural result of this discovery was to send prices 1d per lb, which buying and dealers advanced their prices ½d per lb, which buyers reluctantly paid. The extreme prices demanded checked business, but the market closed steady, with fair inquiry, at 8⅜d to 8¾d for middling Uplands on the spot, 9d for middling Orleans, and ¼d more to arrive. Surat is the top quotation at 7¼d for fair, and 6¾d for old Dholleral and 6¾d for middling fair, while 7¼d is paid for fair new Dholleral to arrive. Egyptians are very strong at ¼d to ½d advance, and fair is worth 9¼d, while Brazils have also advanced ¼d to ½d per lb for fair Pernams.

The Manchester market during the past month has been more active than for a considerable time previously. During the earlier stages of the rise in cotton there was no response in Manchester, buyers being doubtful of the soundness of the movement, but latterly the feeling there has changed considerably, and there is no longer any lingering idea that the low rates ruling in the spring will be returned to. The demand for yarn has been very active, and large contracts have been made for delivery over the end of the year, putting spinners well under order, and in some kinds of goods, especially printers and those suitable for the home trade, a good business was also done But that larger class of goods, for which the Continent is principally available for the East, has not shared in the improvement to any extent. Though there is a gradual improvement taking place in India and China, yet there is no real investment for yarn, and consequently the position of the manufacturer who has to buy his yarn has become very bad. Indeed it is surprising that yarn has improved so much, considering the dullness of Eastern goods. The consumption has not been effected thus far by the rise in cotton, for spinners have still a fair working margin, and it does not appear as if it would be restricted materially so long as American cotton is not over 9d per lb. The monetary conditions are easy, and the Bank rate has been reduced from 2½ to 2½ per cent. The great success of the French loan has assured capitalists that no disturbance of the European money market will be caused by the payment of the indemnity to Germany, and there is a degree of confidence in monetary circles which has not been witnessed for a long time past. The great Eur pean questions have mostly been solved, and an epoch of peace and prosperity is thought to be before us.

The prospects of the cotton trade have improved not a little during the past month, and the substantial advance that has been gained appears to be fairly justified by the facts of the case. The whole aspect of the question of cotton supply has entirely altered since the spring months ; the enormous quantities which have been suddenly withdrawn away with a rapidity which is scarcely conceivable, and it now seems not unlikely that our stock in Liverpool and amount afloat will closely approximate to that of last year within a few weeks from now. Such a result would have been predicted in March or April it would have appeared quite incredible. In addition to this powerful lever acting on our market, we have had the stimulus of continued bad accounts of the growing crop in America ever since it was planted, and since the publication of the June report of the Agricultural Bureau these accounts have influenced public opinion in a very marked degree. The Bureau, as we have already observed, makes the reduction in the acreage under cultivation about 15 per cent, but private accounts do not generally place it so high, and we are inclined to put the decrease at about 12 per cent., or equal to the increased acreage of last crop over the previous one, so that we start with the same acreage of land under cotton as in 1869—the crop that year produced 3,035,000 bales, not including southern consumption, and the season was considered a very favourable one. From all parts of the South the reports are unanimous that this season has been very cold and wet, and that the crop is very backward and overrun with grass, and the opinion is general that it will be very difficult to obtain an average yield per acre. Many are of opinion that not more than 2,000,000 bales ought fairly to be looked for, and the view put forth by the Bureau that 3,500,000 bales will be the maximum, even with the most favourable season henceforward is generally regarded as impossible. From all we have learned we incline to think that it will need a very fine season from this time forward to make 3,500,000 bales, and up to the present time we do not learn of any important improvement in the crop, although we believe it is looking a little better than it did about the middle of June. It is natural to conclude, however, that after so wet a spring there will be dry, forcing weather in the autumn, and this may retrieve materially the damage already done ; but the continuance of cold weather, with appearance of frosts during this and next month, the result would be most disastrous. It is therefore apparent that eager interest will be felt in this crop, through all its stages, and our market will respond freely to the telegraphic reports from America.

There are, however, some weighty considerations on the other side of the question which must not be lost sight of Though the enormous cotton supply of this year is disappearing with magical rapidity, it cannot possibly be consumed at a corresponding rate, and it is beyond doubt that spinners everywhere, and especially on the Continent of Europe, are stocking themselves to their fullest capacity. We believe that our spinners hold a larger stock than at any time since the spring of 1863, and the Continent (by the time the amount now afloat arrives) will probably be more fully supplied than ever was known before We mentioned in a former circular that its takings this year would probably amount to 1,500,000 bales ; but it is now more probable that it will receive 1,400,000 to 1,700,000 bales more than last year, and 200,000 to 400,000 bales more than in any previous year, and the average weight of the bales is greater than in any year since the American war. It is impossible that all this cotton can be consumed, and much of it will be carried as a reserve into next year. At the same time trade is very good on the Continent, especially in Germany and France. Spinners have been doing a large trade, and are not likely to reduce their stocks of cotton so long as they have a good profit in working, and hence it happens that our export demand still keeps good, and far above the level of last year at this time. The relative effects of the large stocks on the Continent will not be felt till public opinion recognizes that high-water mark has been touched, and then we may expect a long pause in Continental demand. The same remark holds good with regard to our own spinners, though in proportion to their consumption they are not stocked to the extent of those on the Continent, and consequently their power to hold off the market is less ; still we incline to think they would lighten their holdings by 100,000 bales or more if they came generally to the opinion that cotton had touched its highest point for the year, and trade became decidedly unprofitable, which it is not at present.

It usually happens however that a strong current of public opinion carries the market further in either direction than the circumstances would justify ; a decline to 7d for middling American was exaggerated, and it is likely that the rise this autumn may be exaggerated likewise. Circumstances favour speculation, money is cheap and abundant, the political horizon is clear, the statistical position of the market each week looks stronger, and the distant background is filled in by strong prospect of a short crop in America. Large profits have been made by those who were bold enough to stick to the market at the bottom, and together the position of cotton holders is roseate compared with what they have long been accustomed to. This causes a confident feeling on our Exchange, and it begins to look probable that higher prices will be reached this autumn than have yet been touched, indeed there is some risk of a speculative mania which would work mischief for next season. To our view 93 for Orleans is about as high as actual circumstances warrant at present, but 100 or even more would be possible, should the American crop unhappily give no better promise in the autumn than it does now.

P. S. FOR INDIA, 6TH JULY, P.M.—Since the 1st instant, with the exception of two days, when the market was quiet and price stationary, the tendency generally has been to higher rates, and an advance of ¼d per lb has been established, both on the spot and to arrive, for all descriptions of cotton. We close firmly at 7¼d to 7¾d for fair Dholleral, 7¼ Broach, and 7¼d. Oomrawutee.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1869 who, after two years' training in England, have passed the final examination :—

	Marks.
Smith, Vincent Arthur, North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude...	3,018
Dutt, Romesh Chunder, Bengal (Lower Provinces)...	2,955
Johnstone, Pierce De Lacy Henry, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,867
Gupta, Bihari Lal, Bengal (Lower Provinces) ...	2,823
Jacob, Stephen, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,397
Hardy, Richard Gillies, ditto	2,351
Henderson, Edward Piercy, ditto	2,282
Bartlett, Hubert Frederick, ditto	2,254
Connell, Charles James, ditto	2,250
Tupper, Charles Lewis, ditto	2,236
Brown, John Crommelin, ditto...	2,217
Anderson, Francis Charles, ditto	2,180
Alexander, Ernest Bruce, ditto	2,155
Gun, William Henry Maffett, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,119
Maconachie, James Robert, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,102
Irwin, Henry Crossley, ditto	2,024
Pilcher, Robert Hope, ditto	2,018
Cox, Arthur Frederick, Madras...	2,001
Thomson, James, ditto	1,997
Banerjea, Surendra Nath, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,988
Pollen, John, Bombay	1,948
Stokes, Gabriel, ditto	1,947
Crooke, William, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude...	1,868
Muir, Julius Wood, ditto	1,860
Steedman, Edward Brittain, ditto	1,831
Fraser, Andrew Henderson Leith, ditto	1,822
Gillon, Henry, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,808
Harris, John William, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,807
Fanshawe, Arthur Upton, ditto	1,789
Mulock, Francis Berry, ditto	1,784
Crawford, Charles Edward Gordon, Bombay... ...	1,781
Clark, William Owen, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,780
Hooper, John, ditto	1,744
Matthews, Harold Francis, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,703
Wlush, Charles William, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,725
Gasper, Malcolm Peter, Bengal (Lower Provinces)...	1,724
Christie, Archibald, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude...	1,711
Smith, Gilbert Leslie, ditto	1,710
Woodward, Hillersden, Bombay	1,672
Ismay, Stanley, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,699
Robinson, Henry Charles Thorp, ditto	1,644
William-, Henry Clissold, ditto	1,643
Halliday, John Thomas, ditto	1,641
Tute, Arthur Clifford, Bombay...	1,623
Money, Ernest Montagu, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,618
Baillie, James Richard, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,607
Campbell, Donald Daniel M'Iver, ditto	1,585
Pearse, Herbert George, ditto	1,552

The following prizes were awarded at the different periodical examinations and at the final examination :—

Mr. V. A. Smith, Indian Law, 10*l.* ; Sanskrit, 10*l.* ; Persian, 10*l.* Mr. Dutt, Bengali, 10*l.* and 50*l.* ; Political Economy, 10*l.* ; Sanskrit, 10*l.* Mr. Johnstone, Sanskrit, 10*l.* Mr. Gupta, Bengali, 10*l.* Mr. Jacob, Hindustani, 10*l.* ; Persian, 10*l.* and 50*l.* Mr. Hardy, Indian Law, 10*l.* Mr. Henderson, Law, 100*l.* ; Jurisprudence, 10*l.* ; Notes of Cases, 10*l.* ; Indian Law, 10*l.* ; Hindi, 10*l.* ; Hindustani, 10*l.* ; Mr. Connell, Notes of Cases, 10*l.* ; History and Geography of India, 10*l.* and 50*l.* ; Political Economy, 10*l.* ; Hindi, 10*l.* ; Mr. Tupper, Jurisprudence, 10*l.* ; Notes of Cases, 10*l.* ; History and Geography of India, 10*l.* ; Political Economy, 10*l.* Mr. Gun, Political Economy, 50*l.* Mr. Cox, Tamil, 10*l.* and 50*l.* ; Telugu, 10*l.* and 50*l.* Mr. Pollen, Marathi, 10*l.* Mr. Woodward, Marathi, 10*l.* and 50*l.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS FROM FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 6, Evening.

IN to-day's sitting of the National Assembly the Initiative Committee presented its report on Count Jaubert's proposition to establish a tax upon passports and permits of residence for foreigners in France. The Committee proposed the rejection of the motion.

In reply to Count Jaubert the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the language of the hon. deputy might be attended with serious consequences, and that his patriotism, however respectable such a sentiment was, should not prompt him to use expressions which elsewhere might provoke irreparable misfortunes. M. Jules Favre declared that the revival of passports was necessary in France, but that the Government would do their best to alleviate as much as possible the rigour of that measure, so as to render easier the faculty of travelling in France. M. Jules Favre thought Count Jaubert's motion was perfectly useless, as it changed nothing, and inopportune on account of the manner in which it was supported. He added that he was sorry to have heard Count Jaubert's speech with regard to the visits paid by Englishmen to Paris.

Count Jaubert retorted that it was a shame to see English excursionists coming to Paris to look at the ruins and witness her misery.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that Count Jaubert had no right to give that meaning to the visits of the English people, for those excursion trains had been preceded by enormous trains of provisions for the revictualling of Paris. M. Favre added that such were the splendid marks of sympathy given by a nation which does not allow herself to be shut up in the narrow scruples of those in power ; but if the English people were coming to look at their ruins they would see at the same time their great and generous efforts to make them speedily disappear in Paris. The Minister stated that Count Jaubert had proposed also a kind of crusade against Germany, and that he (M. Favre) was painfully surprised at such a motion at a time when France had to submit to foreign rule, and when at any moment conflicts might break out in spite of all the efforts of the Government. M. Favre concluded as follows :—"Our duty is to prevent the explosion of such conflicts, and I repeat I reject the language used by Count Jaubert, which might have very serious consequences. We must not by such inopportune and inflammatory remarks, resume a dreadful war which diplomacy has ended. It is necessary that it should be known that we desire the maintenance of peace ; but if we wish the Army of Occupation to observe a discipline which it too often forgets, we must, on our side, remove all pretexts for unbearable vexations."

PARIS, July 6, Evening.

The National Assembly will commence to-morrow the second discussion of the Bill relating to departmental reorganization. This discussion will probably occupy five or six sittings, and cannot be reached before next week at the earliest, after which it will not commence till the 20th of July. If to this be added the consideration of the corrected Estimates of 1871, it will be seen that it is next to impossible for the Assembly to take any vacation before the end of the month, even supposing that the debate upon the Budget should be postponed till a later period. Should this latter discussion not be postponed, it is probable that the Assembly will not conclude the examination of the new taxes before the 15th of August.

Letters from the south of France attribute the Republican reaction at the late elections in a great measure to the energetic attitude of the country clergy to raise up an agitation in favour of a new expedition to Rome.

It is proposed that the Palace of the Elysée shall be used as a private residence for the Chief of the Executive power, who will, nevertheless, continue to occupy the prefecture at Versailles so long as the National Assembly continues sitting there.

In consequence of orders issued by the Prefect of the Seine, the distribution of food at the public kitchens and canteens at the expense of the municipal authorities is to be suspended everywhere next week. Only those in great indigence has been duly ascertained by the inspectors of public charity, will continue to receive assistance in food and money.

The Bank of France presented this morning an unusually busy aspect, the officials being engaged in despatching 14,000,000 of francs, in money and kind, to Frankfort. Fourteen dray carts, drawn by four horses, were loaded, each with 1,000,000 francs, in sacks containing 10,000 francs, and sealed with lead. The servants of the Bank escorted the convoy.

The *Presse*, which was to have appeared to-day under the political dire

THE KING OF ITALY AT ROME.

ROME, July 2, Evening.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL arrived here at 12-30 p.m., and was received at the railway station by the Syndic, Prince Pallavicini, Prince Humbert, the members of the Ministry, and the civil and military authorities. His Majesty entered his carriage, accompanied by President Lanza, Prince Humbert, Prince Pallavicini, and the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, in full dress, followed in separate carriages.

The National Guards and deputations from the Academies, the Clubs, and the Working Men's Society were drawn up along the route as far as the Quirinal, both sides of the road being lined by a numerous and enthusiastic crowd. A perfect shower of flowers fell upon the Royal carriage from all the windows.

The King appeared several times on the balcony of the Royal Palace. In the course of the day His Majesty went to open the Provincial Rifle Meeting at Acquacetosa, three miles from Rome. All the environs of Acquacetosa were full of spectators, who warmly cheered His Majesty as he passed.

At 8 o'clock this evening a grand banquet of 100 covers, at which all the members of the Diplomatic Body were present, was given at the Quirinal Palace, and the King went to the Apollo Theatre, where he met with a very enthusiastic reception.

The city is entirely illuminated. The Government has received the congratulations of many Italian towns and societies, and of eminent personages.

The Ministers of Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Spain, and the United States have arrived here.

THE REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

(FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 30.

THE Review which has been held at Longchamps owes its importance rather to the peculiar circumstances under which it has been held than to any special military interest which it presented. No one could visit the well-known Course without thinking of him whose presence was generally the principal feature in the entertainment, whether it was to exhibit the results of training in horses or in men. The last great Review which was held here was the triumphant manifestation of 30,000 victorious Germans in the presence of their newly-created Emperor. The review which preceded that has become an historical event from the splendour and magnificence of its arrangements, and the numerous Royal and celebrated personages who graced with their presence a spectacle which seemed to place the late Emperor upon a pinnacle of military grandeur and popularity unequalled by any of the Sovereigns of his time. Then the Tribunes blazed with uniforms, the assembly was the gayest and most brilliant that Europe could produce, and the enthusiasm of the spectators who crowded the Bois was only surpassed by that of the troops themselves. Now how different was the scene! Longchamps, in spite of all it has passed through, never looked more lovely. The batteries of Meudon were hidden in the foliage of the distant heights; the ruins of St. Cloud were not discernible except to the experienced eye. The Tribunes, which had suffered from the fighting that had been raging for months past around them, had been repaired, and were gay with fluttering flags and red trimmings. There was nothing to remind one of the events which had left their traces on almost every acre of the surrounding country; the field in view, as then, was glittering with bayonets, and far into the distance the serried masses were packed, waiting for the signal to move—but here the likeness ended. For the gay throng in the Imperial Tribune was substituted a group of middle-aged men in black coats and white ties, and for the central figure an elderly civilian with nothing to distinguish him from those by whom he was surrounded but his Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. There was something very significant in the fact that the presiding genius of a grand military display in France should be himself in the common evening costume of a civilian. On the left of M. Thiers were the Corps Diplomatique, and beyond them Madame Thiers and the ladies connected with the Government; while to the left was the Tribune appropriated to the Versailles Deputies. Beyond, to the right and left, extended more Tribunes, but sparsely filled with spectators; a melancholy array of empty chairs was ranged on the grass along the entire length of the Tribunes, and produced the depressing effect always incidental to great quantities of unoccupied seats. The absence of numbers was accounted for by the difficulty which exists at present in Paris of getting carriages, and by the exorbitant prices which the drivers demand. A small crowd of non-privileged persons had been enterprising enough to walk, but they formed a thin line round the Course, very different from those dense masses which have covered the slopes on other similar occasions. It was, moreover, evident from the appearance of the spectators how few of the old gay world of Paris have returned. No doubt, under the circumstances, a sombre hue was appropriate. I scarcely saw a lady whose dress was not of a sad colour, and the total absence of that gaudy plumage in which the fair sex so much delight was not calculated to enliven a scene already sufficiently gloomy. Before the Review began, the chief interest of the spectators was directed to M. Thiers and his colleagues, till their attention was suddenly diverted by the arrival of Marshal MacMahon and his Staff, who first cantered along the line of troops, and then, wheeling round past the Tribune, took up their permanent position exactly opposite to it. The Army had received an order of silence, and were therefore unable to show any signs of enthusiasm when their most popular General galloped past them. At precisely 2 o'clock a salute of 21 guns gave the signal for the proceedings to commence, and General Ladmirault galloped up to the Tribune, saluted it with his sword, and took up his position by Marshal MacMahon. Then for three hours did infantry and artillery follow in unbroken succession. Unfortunately, as they marched past in columns of two companies, the Course was too narrow for the line of front, and they were therefore obliged to march upon the further side of it, which prevented the spectators from inspecting the men as closely as all might have wished. The troops were in heavy marching order, and although their uniforms were as a general rule neat and clean, there were several signs which to the experienced eye betrayed a somewhat short supply of accoutrements, or betokened recent service. The usual brilliant and glittering appearance characteristic of a French Staff was wanting; like the ladies, they seemed to think fine feathers might be dispensed with, and they looked none the less business-like in consequence. As nearly all the bands have been broken up, the troops marched past to the usual strain, if strain the few wild notes can be called which, issuing from a score of bugles, give the time of step to a French regiment. The incessant recurrence of this same bar for many hours without a moment's cessation produces an effect even more monotonous than profound silence. A Review without military bands is almost like a ball without music. Bright colours and cheerful sounds are indispensable accessories to the animation of the scene, and both these were entirely wanting. In the absence of martial airs, martial shouts would have been a relief, but the troops were admirably well-behaved, not a sound escaping their lips; and, as it is discouraging to cheer for many hours in succession people who may not cheer in return, there was no very lively demonstration from our side. It produced the effect, as one gentleman remarked, *d'un monsieur qui dirait "Bon jour" a ton le monde, et auquel personne ne repondait, jamais.* In fact, the cheering was at last confined almost entirely to a few enthusiastic Deputies, one of whom, with a stentorian voice, shouted at intervals "*Vive l' Armée!*" while another was rash enough to exclaim "*Vive la République!*" The solemn silence which followed produced a sort of cold chill. There seemed to be a general instinct that an indiscretion had been committed, and somebody else called out "*Vive la France!*" to put matters straight. Considering the circumstances under which the Army had been got together, they presented altogether a very creditable appearance, though there was a great difference in the excellence of their marching. The Chasseurs, as a rule, showed the highest discipline, and as some of the battalions of the 4th and 5th Corps. When the front was extended, it was putting their drill to rather a severe test to expect them to keep a very perfect alignment. Following each corps came the ambulances and cacolets, and there was a marked difference in the reception which certain well-known Generals and officers received. After the corps of Generals Ciissey and Douay came that of Clinchant, which was recognized as having done good service in the late events in Paris, and cheered accordingly. Old General Vinoy has certainly not lost his popularity, notwithstanding the difficult position he had to fill for many months past, and the fact that he was Governor of Paris at the most critical period of its history. At last came General de Barail at the head of his cavalry, who, as they trotted past, raised our spirits for a little. The horses struck one as small compared with those of the cavalry of other armies, and a good many of the regiments showed a sprinkling of other uniforms mixed with their own, but the appearance under which this military display was made were too exceptional to warrant such criticism as might be applied to an Army under ordinary conditions. Considering the extraordinary and diverse experiences through which they had passed during the last year, the wonder was that they should have presented so creditable and well disciplined an appearance as they did, and it may even be true, as the *Figaro* asserts, that "the five Prussian officers, *en bourgeois*, who were tacitly authorized to be present at the Review, *ont sans doute frémi à ce spectacle.*"

At half-past 5 General Gallifet, at the head of his Chasseurs, closed the procession, and Marshal MacMahon galloped up to receive the congratulations of M. Thiers, who had been sitting side by side with M. Grevy, smilingly acknowledging the salutes of the Army as it passed. The Orleans Princes, who had been in the Tribune, prudently retired so as to avoid any chance of a demonstration at the moment when felicitations were being generally interchanged. When Marshal MacMahon grasped M. Thiers by the hand it was the signal for a good deal of weeping. I cannot say that I saw the large tears course down the furrowed cheeks of the Marshal, as the papers report, but I can confirm the emotion of the Chef du Pouvoir Executif. I prefer to quote M. d'Aunay lest I should be accused of exaggerating the scene:—

"M. Thiers tried to speak, but could not. He wept for joy, and all those who surrounded him wept with him. The spectators did not give him time to recover himself; their cries of "*Vive Thiers, Vive la France, Vive l'Armée,*" were so loud that M. Thiers could only thank them by signs. M. Grevy shook him affectionately by the hand, and M. Jules Simon, always ridiculous, stretched out both arms like a marrionette to embrace him."

In fact, as a writer in the *Gaulois* remarks:—

"Every one was in such an emotional mood that it was fortunate no one thought of crying '*Vive les Ministeres!*' or '*Vive l'Assemblee!*' or we should have required umbrellas, and so we drove away, touched and dusty, from these scenes of military glorification, and thought, as we did so, that perhaps it was not to be wondered at that it should have produced tears."

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE man who could fathom the causes why the French Loan has been so successful might forecast with some approach to certainty the immediate future of France. Six weeks since all obvious probabilities pointed to an opposite result. The sense of national unity seemed to have died out. The capital was in revolt, and in revolt to obtain not so much the right of ruling France as exemption from the necessity of being ruled by France. The National Legislature was a wanderer, the National Executive a mere makeshift holding office at the pleasure of an Assembly erected for a purpose that had been fulfilled, under peculiar conditions that no longer existed, and with a large proportion of the seats in it vacant. The change that has come over the situation since has in some respects been no improvement. It is true that Paris has been conquered, but the incidents of its recapture have shown how intense is the hatred dividing class from class, while they have certainly not been of a kind to make that hatred less. France is no nearer a settlement as regards the form of her government, though the designs of the several parties gather strength and purpose as the weeks go on. Neither in nor out of the Assembly have any new statesmen shown themselves. The country is still dependent for political guidance on an old man of seventy-four, whose patriotism indeed is beyond suspicion, but whose wisdom is more than doubtful. This Minister has been guilty of nearly every financial mistake that it was open to him to commit. He has crippled industry by injudicious taxes; he has chosen the time when the disorganization of trade and production is necessarily greatest to begin to raise more money by taxation than is required for the present wants of the Government; he has passed over the heads of expenditure in which it was most possible to economize, and has declared that no reduction can be thought of in the military or naval estimates. Yet, in spite of all this, with the Commune scotched not killed, with the hostility between Monarchists and Republicans unappeased, with the feeling of the country as evidenced by next Sunday's elections unascertained, with M. Thiers still the inevitable statesman, with a revenue raised on Protectionist principles and expended with a Quixotic determination not to remain indebted a moment longer than can be helped, with a war budget following upon the conclusion of a disastrous peace—the new loan has been subscribed for twice over in France alone. £80,000,000 was all that the Government asked for, and Paris by herself has offered to lend them £100,000,000. Whatever fears for the future Frenchmen may entertain, however great may be their indifference to their duties or their responsibilities as citizens, neither alarm nor indifference has had any visible effect on the disposal of their savings. Their sentiment towards the Government may be one of dislike or distrust in all other matters—they may hope to see it overthrown or have no confidence in its meriting any better fate—but it is not a sentiment that leads them to object to having the State as their debtor. It is a strange array of contrasts, but from the midst of it arises the one unmistakable fact that the Government has been offered by its own subjects as much again as it sought to borrow from the whole of Europe put together.

It is natural to regard this fact as irrefragable evidence of a store of unexpected strength in the existing order of things in France, and of an equally unexpected amount of material prosperity among Frenchmen. There is abundance of money to be lent and abundance of people who are eager to lend it to the Government. Would Frenchmen be found willing to trust M. Thiers and the National Assembly with £160,000,000 if they thought there was any danger of M. Thiers and the Assembly losing their authority as rapidly as they have gained it? What may not a country be expected to do in the way of recovery from past losses, which at the close of so ruinous a war, can raise something like half a gigantic indemnity in a single day? It is natural, we say, to put this interpretation on the facts; and as regards the grave part of the supposed inferences we have no intention of disputing them. All we care to do is to point out that they do not quite cover the whole of the ground here claimed for them. There can be no question that France is still very rich, and that even the devastations occasioned by the war have not materially impoverished the classes of the population who have usually money to invest. But then this unparalleled eagerness to lend money to the State may also indicate a complete stoppage of all industrial enterprises. It may be that in many parts of France the Government is at this moment the only borrower who can afford to pay interest. If so, the tax-gatherer will have a very different tale to tell from the officer who receives subscriptions for the loan; and it may prove as hard to raise the interest as it has proved easy to raise the principal. It is a most satisfactory symptom that after all the country has undergone there should still be so much money forth coming. It is not, at all events it need not be, an equally satisfactory symptom that its possessors know of but one use to which to put it, and that is one which withdraws it from reproductive employment in France. In like manner the readiness of Frenchmen to lend to the State may no doubt imply a strong belief in the stability of the present French Government. But, on the other hand, it may only imply a belief in the financial honesty of all French Governments, the influence on the country of a conviction that no Government will repudiate a State debt is not at all identical with the influence of a conviction that this particular Government will last. Indeed, the effects produced, so far from being identical, may easily be entirely opposite. If a great number of Frenchmen lend money to a Government because they think it likely to continue in power, they are so far enlisted on its side; it is to their interest to do all that they can to prevent the estimate of its prospects upon which they have staked their savings from being falsified by events. So far the effect of a Government loan is clearly conservative. But if the motive that has induced them to trust the State with their money is simply a belief that its return is equally safe, no matter what Government is in power, there is no specially conservative effect connected with a loan. The holders of the State bonds will be sure of getting their money any way, and consequently they will be as free to indulge their political fancies as though they were not public creditors. We shall not attempt to decide which of the alternatives here presented gives the truest explanation of the facts. It is enough to warn our readers against a hasty decision in favour of the more obvious and popular theory.

MARGATE PIER IMPROVEMENTS.

(*Engineering.*)

THE Margate Pier Company are applying to Parliament this session for powers to extend the present jetty, and to make it at the same time more commodious and agreeable for bringing visitors and more convenient for vessels. The opposition to this scheme, if any opposition exists, refers to matters connected with the tols charged, and not to the scheme itself. Those Londoners, therefore, to whom Margate is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever during their "hannual 'olidays," may look forward to another pleasant addition to that cockney paradise. Mr. George Gordon Page, the engineer to the intended improvement, has designed a very beautiful head to the existing jetty. He has, moreover, in studying economy and convenience for mooring vessels, secured a novel and pleasing effect for his design.

The objects he had in view were as follows: To construct a pier-head interfering in as small a degree as possible with the navigation of the Margate roads, and offering no serious obstruction to vessels entering or quitting the harbour; to obtain straight sides available for steamers 250 ft. in length to come alongside, and move with safety at all stages of the tide, to do which they should be able to move head to wind, or go to leeward with the wind in any quarter; to provide all facilities and protection for pleasure boats; to combine with the foregoing advantages a commodious and attractive promenade, with hand-stand, extensive seat accommodation, refreshment rooms, &c., and to build the whole for a moderate sum.

All of these conditions he has attempted to fulfil by the adoption of an octagonal pier-head springing from the end of the present jetty, presenting seven sides to the sea, each 120 ft. long, and each available for vessels to moor alongside. The direction of the pier is about north and south; the winds usually the most difficult to contend with in making for the pier, are north-easterly and north-westerly; when either of these winds prevail, the sloping sides of the pier-head would permit vessels to come alongside either head to wind or else to go to leeward.

The diameter of the octagon being 189 ft., the system and extent of the piling and bracing comprised within the area, would form an efficient breakwater, but the contained area could not obviously be filled in throughout so as to present an unbroken surface, for the sum it was desired to expend upon it. Accordingly, around the octagon a promenade, about 25 ft. wide, would be constructed, supported on a system of piles and braces that give a great stiffness to the structure, which is besides rendered more rigid by the other promenades of about the same width, extending across the octagon at right angles to one another, and meeting in the centre of the pier-head where the intersection marks the site for the band-stand, restaurant, and observatory. At various points around the octagon, as shown, would be erected kiosks or shelters, either for seat accommodation or for small shops. The promenade around the octagonal pier head would be one-sixth of a mile long, a distance much increased by the two other promenades converging to the centre. The whole of the area would be covered with asphalte, with a sufficient slope to secure good drainage.

The pier-head is formed of three rows of piles, driven around the octagon 12 ft. apart longitudinally, and about 13 ft. transversely, and strengthened at two points in their height transversely, vertically, and horizontally by a system of bracing. The exterior row of piles would be of wrought iron I-shaped, and protected by timber fenders. The inner piles are circular, and of cast iron. Three tiers of landing stages are provided in the design for high water and mid and low tides. Access to these stages is provided at six points by commodious staircases. The high-water stage, about 12 ft. wide, extends all round the octagon, and may be used as a promenade or shelter, if desired. The floors of the other stages would be formed of iron gratings. At the entrance to the pier-head upon the existing jetty, an ornamental toll house, designed in the same Moresque style which marks the rest of the new structure, would be built. This adds a good and additional feature to a novel and most meritorious design.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL.—The Negra, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay, lately via the Suez Canal, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of cargo and had 1,50 tons of Messrs. Henwick and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

THE SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.

(*Asiatic*, June 30.)

THE annual general meeting of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company was last week signalized by the appearance of Sir Donald McLeod as a member of the board of directors; and the chairman but spoke the feelings of the shareholders generally when he referred, in congratulatory terms, to the valuable accession to its administrative staff which the company had obtained in the acceptance of a seat at the board by the late Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab. Sir Donald's speech is full of interest and instruction, not only to the shareholders of the company, but to all those in England who are interested in those great public works with which are bound up the present and future welfare of our Indian Empire. The tribute borne to the conduct of the company's affairs generally, and the high terms in which the staff in India especially, were spoken of by so eminent and observant a resident of the Punjab must be very gratifying to all concerned.

It was only natural to expect that, at a general meeting of the Scinde shareholders, some allusion should be made to that vexed question, the "missing link." We all know how strongly Mr. Andrew has felt on this point, and he had the satisfaction on Thursday of hearing his views endorsed very forcibly by Sir D. McLeod. Upon the question of the break of gauge, the opinion of Lord Napier of Magdala was quoted, confirming that of Mr. Bidder as well as of Mr. Hawkshaw. Mr. Bidder, who addressed the meeting, denounced the idea upon which the break of gauge was taken up in India—viz., that it would be economical—as a delusion. Mr. Bidder said that what was now proposed by the military engineers in India was conceived in ignorance and maintained in obstinacy. These are strong words, coming from one of such recognized authority in his profession as Mr. Bidder. The remarks made at this meeting will no doubt be carefully perused by Lord Mayo and the member of his Council. As we have lately had occasion to notice, Lord Mayo declared that it was railways at £6,000 a mile in India, or no further railways whatever. And unless his Lordship's statement as to the conclusions he arrived at were very wrongly reported, this great desideratum of a cheap and at the same time efficient line was, in his opinion, only possible with the reduced gauge. We do not know Mr. Bidder's opinion upon a three-feet gauge for a new and distinct line of railway in India; but he tells us very plainly that to introduce it as a break of gauge in one of the existing lines would be sheer insanity, whether we view it on the score of economy or of utility.

MASSACRE ON THE COAST OF PATAGONIA.

THE following despatch has been forwarded to the Admiralty:—

H. M. S. Charybdis, Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, May 20, 1871.

SIR,—I do myself the honour of reporting that previous to my leaving Valparaiso in her Majesty's ship under my command, the following melancholy occurrence came to my knowledge:—The British brigantine Propontis, on her passage from Bremen to Iquique, in passing through the Straits of Magellan, touched at Port Gallant, on the Patagonian coast, on the morning of the 4th of March last. On the afternoon of the same day the master, James Barnes, with three of the crew, landed for the purpose of cutting wood. Two days elapsed, and none of the party having returned to the vessel, a second boat was sent on shore to try and discover what had become of the missing men. After a short search the lifeless body of the master was found in the bush, with a large gash across the head, and both legs cut off. The men were frustrated in their attempt to bring the corpse down to the boat by the threatening appearance of a party of Indians who now approached. They therefore got back to the boat and returned to their vessel. Shortly after they got on board, a boat with a number of Indians in it was seen making for the brigantine. The cable was consequently slipped and sail made for the Chilian Settlement of Sandy Point, where the vessel arrived on the 9th inst. Passing through the Straits of Magellan in this ship I thought it right to call in at Port Gallant, and therefore anchored there on the 19th inst. I shortly afterwards sent an armed party on shore in the hope of getting some intelligence as to the fate of the missing men of the Propontis, but no human being was seen. Shortly after dark the same night there were heard cries from the shore. I consequently despatched an armed force with instructions to the lieutenant in charge to bring on board any Indians he might meet. On the party landing, several were seen, but they (under the impression they had to deal with the Patagonians, and not the Philistines were upon him) has lately delivered the contemptuous judgment upon critics, that they are men who have failed in their own attempts at original composition. Such an opinion is a very common one among painters, though not, we think, among writers generally. But we are not much minded to resist the imputation. To a certain extent it is and ought to be true. No man, for instance, can so realise the difficulties of art as the man who has done his best in his own person to overcome them: and in the same way, he who would criticise philosophy must be a philosopher; and he alone may lay a hand upon the ark of poesy who has a certain consecration upon him, and knows at least what is the divine gift which he undertakes to discuss. The attempt to *do* in one's own person always increases the power to understand the works of others. So that the sneer becomes in reality a declaration of right.

In the case of most of our finest critics, however, the assertion, as a matter of fact, is simply untrue, though this and a great many other spiteful sayings of authors are much justified by the general want of high morality in criticism—a want which seriously injures the weight of all judgments of books. There is nothing in literature to which a high standard of morals is so necessary, and nothing which is so separated ordinarily from all moral considerations whatever. The fashion of untruthfulness at present prevalent is that of personal favour. The fashion that used to be in highest acceptance was that of personal assault; and there can be no doubt that the most popular bits of criticism which we know are those effusions of clever spite and brilliant malice, the "slashing articles" of a former generation, in which all the art and skill of the writer were taxed to make his subject ridiculous, and impart to the reader the same sense of triumphant mischief which made his own style buoyant, and stirred the blood in his veins. A certain *élan* and *go* are required for this branch of the art, and it suited youth, which is always ready to attack the powers that be. Maga herself has many a sin of this description on her conscience, committed in the heyday of the blood, of which we fear she is not at all ashamed even now; though Maga's vehemence of assault, let us add, has always been accompanied by generous recognition of real merit. But when we recollect poor Jeffrey with his complacent, impatient verdict, "This will never do," placing himself like another Colossus to bar the path of Wordsworth, a shudder of terror at such temerity comes over us, and we cannot but feel that, in all the fulness of poetic justice, such operators sometimes got their reward. Imagine the mental anguish, the never-to-be-revealed-or-forgotten shame, of the critic who had committed himself to such an utterance! It is true that so vast a mistake is seldom made by any well-qualified writer; but it is a salutary reminder to us of human imperfection. Let not the reader, however, look for any of the malicious amusement to be derived from slashing articles in the scholarly and judicious essays of Mr. Hutton. They are divided into two parts,

* Essays, Theological and Literary. By R. H. Hutton. Strahan & Co., London.

HUTTON'S ESSAYS.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

THANK heaven for peace, such as it is! The reign of our Own Correspondent is over, and literature may again begin to breathe, and it is possible for books to be!

One sign that we are not so much the worse for the interregnum as might have been feared, is the appearance of some books which take their place at the very extreme end of the scale from that breathless, breakneck race of the historians of the moment, which a month or two ago bade fair to demo-alise us all. Such are the thoughtful Essays on religious and literary subjects collected into a permanent form by Mr. Hutton,* which will be very welcome to many who know his skill and power in that art of criticism which is soiled by so much ignoble use, and yet is so worthy and noble an art. At the first glance it would seem that to criticise criticism was a somewhat unnecessary proceeding; and yet there is no literary work more delicate, more difficult, more important when well done, or demanding more conscience and care. The faculties necessary for the critic are almost more distinctly marked than those which are required by any other literary workman. He must have the power of close observation—the eye to see, the skill to analyse; he must combine much positive knowledge, and confidence in his own power and judicial authority, with so much intellectual modesty as will make him ready to perceive excellence, even outside the laws which usually regulate its manifestation; and, above all, he must have true sympathetic insight, such as will lay open to him the meanings, not always clearly expressed, the *motif*, not always distinctly indicated, of his subjects. The true critic should see more than the book before him—he should see the mind that produced it; he should be able to catch at full tide the currents of thought that brought it into being, the mental convulsion which it marks, or the ripening existence of which it is the fruit. All those subtle mental influences, which are as dew and sunshine to the spiritual seed, he should be able to trace through every blunder, and how being was seen. Shortly after dark the same night there were heard cries from the shore. I consequently despatched an armed force with instructions to the lieutenant in charge to bring on board any Indians he might meet. On the party landing, several were seen, but they (under the impression they had to deal with the Patagonians, and not the Philistines were upon him) has lately delivered the contemptuous judgment upon critics, that they are men who have failed in their own attempts at original composition. Such an opinion is a very common one among painters, though not, we think, among writers generally. But we are not much minded to resist the imputation. To a certain extent it is and ought to be true. No man, for instance, can so realise the difficulties of art as the man who has done his best in his own person to overcome them: and in the same way, he who would criticise philosophy must be a philosopher; and he alone may lay a hand upon the ark of poesy who has a certain consecration upon him, and knows at least what is the divine gift which he undertakes to discuss. The attempt to *do* in one's own person always increases the power to understand the works of others. So that the sneer becomes in reality a declaration of right.

In the case of most of our finest critics, however, the assertion, as a matter of fact, is simply untrue, though this and a great many other spiteful sayings of authors are much justified by the general want of high morality in criticism—a want which seriously injures the weight of all judgments of books. There is nothing in literature to which a high standard of morals is so necessary, and nothing which is so separated ordinarily from all moral considerations whatever. The fashion of untruthfulness at present prevalent is that of personal favour. The fashion that used to be in highest acceptance was that of personal assault; and there can be no doubt that the most popular bits of criticism which we know are those effusions of clever spite and brilliant malice, the "slashing articles" of a former generation, in which all the art and skill of the writer were taxed to make his subject ridiculous, and impart to the reader the same sense of triumphant mischief which made his own style buoyant, and stirred the blood in his veins. A certain *élan* and *go* are required for this branch of the art, and it suited youth, which is always ready to attack the powers that be. Maga herself has many a sin of this description on her conscience, committed in the heyday of the blood, of which we fear she is not at all ashamed even now; though Maga's vehemence of assault, let us add, has always been accompanied by generous recognition of real merit. But when we recollect poor Jeffrey with his complacent, impatient verdict, "This will never do," placing himself like another Colossus to bar the path of Wordsworth, a shudder of terror at such temerity comes over us, and we cannot but feel that, in all the fulness of poetic justice, such operators sometimes got their reward. Imagine the mental anguish, the never-to-be-revealed-or-forgotten shame, of the critic who had committed himself to such an utterance! It is true that so vast a mistake is seldom made by any well-qualified writer; but it is a salutary reminder to us of human imperfection. Let not the reader, however, look for any of the malicious amusement to be derived from slashing articles in the scholarly and judicious essays of Mr. Hutton. They are divided into two parts,

theological and literary, and it is with the latter that we shall chiefly concern ourselves. The essays in this volume are, with scarcely an exception, upon Poetry, which, of all branches of literature, is the one most open to, and most requiring, the critic's study. We say, with scarcely an exception; for in the two essays on George Eliot and Nathaniel Hawthorne, these writers are contemplated in the poetical and creative aspect of their genius; and, what is still more to the purpose, those essays seem to us (as does also the criticism on Mr. Browning) so far unsuitable to the dignity of *a book* that the writers discussed are our own immediate contemporaries. Hawthorne, it is true, is dead; but he is not long enough dead to have much enlarged our conception of him as an author; and George Eliot and Mr. Browning are both in full possession of their remarkable gifts, and may yet, and we trust *will* yet, do much that will make Mr. Hutton's essays imperfect and incomplete to our grandchildren, with an eye for whose benefit, criticism, where it is made permanent in a book, ought to be written. It is, we think, a mistake to withdraw such essays as these from the pages of a magazine or review, in which they have a fit and natural place, and to gather them in a permanent volume for which they are not adapted. It is not yet three years since the 'Ring and the Book' was published, yet how imperfect, how unsatisfactory, would be any criticism on Mr. Browning's productions which left out that wonderful poem! and we sincerely trust that this is neither the last nor the greatest (though we hope the longest) of the poet's works. The same thing is of course true of the other great writer whose powers are still in their zenith, and whose greatest production may yet, for anything we know, be in the future. For this reason we object to the reproduction in a permanent form of criticism upon living writers. We might even go further, and say, upon very recently deceased writers. The reviews, the magazines, and journals of the day, are the proper places for the work of the day; the work which is intended to be placed in a library should be complete. We are sure that in the case of such a writer as Mr. Hutton, the essays we have mentioned have a real excellence which justifies their preservation; but Mr. Hutton's example will no doubt afford an excuse to many an inferior critic whose hasty and crude performances are thrust into permanent print, for no better reason than that thrift which is an excellent thing in domestic economy—which throws away nothing, and makes use of every scrap and candle-end; an admirable quality for a housewife, perhaps—though even a housewife would sometimes be the better for knowing when to throw away.

We have relieved our conscience, and now let us pass on to our more agreeable work. The three first essays in this volume—those on Goethe, Wordsworth, and Shelley—are models of sound and delicate criticism; and nothing could more clearly prove the expediency of keeping silent, at least in the more important judicial capacity of a critic, until time has "cured into the perfect star" those souls and works of men which death alone can complete and make perfect. How much more instructive, how much more full is the judgment which can be passed upon those whose lives lie before us—most powerful of all commentaries upon their works—on the calm stillness and accomplished meaning of things which are past,—than that which has to be passed upon the work which is elucidated by no life, and which the modest veil of natural reserve and human modesty still covers, as it ought to cover, the doings of the living? In the article upon Goethe, Mr Hutton enters fully in the character of that amazing man, and dwells, as all who have not entirely yielded to his fascination must have dwelt more or less consciously, upon the ill-adequacy of his works, great as these are, to explain the astonishing intoxicating personal influence which even now he seems to wield over his adorers—and which Mr. Hutton attributes to what Goethe himself calls "demonic influence." "It was not divine, for it seemed unintellectual: nor human, for it was no result of understanding; nor diabolics' for it was of beneficent tendency; nor angelic, for you would often notice in it a certain mischievousness. It resembled chance, inasmuch as it demonstrated nothing; but was like providence, inasmuch as it showed symptoms of continuity." This is the description that Goethe himself gives of the marvellous personal power which there can be no doubt some individuals possess, in absolute independence of their own claims to regard, or right to rule over others. He goes on to say that it is not always the first and best gifts, either in moral nature or abilities, who possess this gift. It is not even always those whom no man can reason, which we obey or resist with instinctive vehemence, feeling that there can be no middle way. To this "damonic influence," this magnetic force, Mr. Hutton attributes the wonderful ascendancy which Goethe has acquired over the minds of men—a something altogether irrespective of his genius. Mr. Hutton defines this special quality as "*presence of mind in combination with a keen knowledge of men*;" but this, we think, is an inadequate description. Is it not more truly the power of a severely self-contained and uncommunicative nature, wrapping itself in a splendid veil of superficial emotion, and even passion, such as lights up its surface brilliantly, without ever warming its heart over the simpler, less complex natures, which accept the superficial as real, and are penetrated and consumed by the flame which merely illuminates and never melts the other? This it may be said, would be no explanation of his influence over Schiller, for example, or, still more remarkably, over our own countryman, Carlyle. But we are by no means prepared to admit this; for absolute Sincerity is always more or less deceivable, in the noble way of incapacity to comprehend the Insincere.

Goethe's insincerity, however, is nothing to be apologetic about, as it did not affect his intellect and was not his character. On the contrary, it was its principle, and in one way its strength. He was as open, perhaps more open, to the loves and sympathies common to humanity than other men; where he differed from other men was in his power of subduing them, and putting them away from him when he had got the full sweetness out of them, and felt, with that diabolical insight which weak natures are said to admire, that they could be of no further service to him. Thus he separated himself—not without tugs at his own heart-strings, which he got rid of by means of his loveliest lyrics," and much benefit to the poetry-reading world—from one after another of the women whom he professed to love, and who loved him; doing on principle what other men are universally condemned as scoundrels for doing on the pressure of temptation—a peculiarity which his biographers scarcely venture to blame, and which it seems to be acknowledged is permissible in a man whose mental greatness places him above the sway of ordinary morals. Goethe was not unfaithful on the common ground of fickle affections, or because the beauty or attractions of another love tempted him from the first—but because he had made up his mind on mature and philosophical reflection that he had got the full intellectual and spiritual benefit of his love, and that it was now expedient to go on to "fresh fields and pastures new." This frightful philosophy of the matter, and the total absence of all that modesty and reserve with which in this country it is our principle (however broken in practice) to shroud all interchanges of sentiment which do not end in marriage, have filled German literature with an innocent seraglio of Goethe's abandoned loves. Modesty of this description, it may be remarked, is not a German attribute. No Teuton lover, even in these days which have made us acquainted with so many new attributes in the Teutonic character undreamed of a few years ago, has yet thought of inventing for it the grace of reserve in its love affairs; and accordingly everybody knows all about the Gretchens, Lillis, Fredrikas, who helped forward the development of the great poet, and were repaid for their love by "the loveliest lyrics." Yet his love, while he chose that it should last, was real enough: he had a certain pain in getting free from it. The flame which consumed those human moths who believed in him, flickered regretfully, lingeringly, about himself, ere it went out. He got the good of it to its last moment. Even, we may suppose, the great poet was capable of a certain human sorrow that it should be necessary to buy his perfection at such a cost; but it was necessary, and there was no more to be said. Here is Mr. Hutton's summary of this remarkable principle of his life:—

"The thing that jars upon the mind throughout Goethe's life in his letters, his books—everything he said and did—is the absence of anything like devotion to any being, human or divine, morally above himself. God be regarded as inscrutable, and as best left to rest Himself. The future life was not yet. Even all men he withdrew himself in a sort of kindly isolation—sympathising with them, aiding them, helping them against themselves, understanding them, but never making any of them the object of his life. The object of his life, so far as any man can consciously permanently have one, was the completion of that ground-plan of character presented to the world in Johann Wolfgang Goethe. To perfect this he dealt himself much both of enjoyment and suffering to keep this ground-plan intact, or to build upon it, he was always ready to sacrifice either himself or anybody else. To this he sacrificed Fredrika's love, Lili's wealth, Frau von Stein—the friendship of any one who attempted to interfere with his own modes of self-development; to this he would at any time have sacrificed, had he supposed it needful, the favour of the Duke, and his position at Court; to this, in fact, his life was one long offering. There was nothing Goethe would not have given up for others, except any trait of what he considered to be his own individuality. To lend that was his idolatry—and that this self-worship grew upon him at Weimar, no one can doubt."

Mr. Hutton goes on from Goethe to Wordsworth, without perhaps perceiving, what seems very apparent to us, a certain fundamental resemblance between the two characters immensely modified by circumstances, and lessened by a great many equally fundamental diversities. They are both men who, in soul and spirit, dwell apart, choosing the isolation as a means of perfection; they are both bent, as upon the greatest of all earthly objects, upon the accomplishment of their own individual career. In the case of Goethe, it is "the ground-plan of character" which is his primary object, because Goethe is full of that *summal* (to quote a good deal of Mr. Hutton's honest peculiar to Germans which leads them to follow out their conclusions unsparingly, and do what their philosophy bids them do without any consideration for such foreign and illogical matters as right or wrong, morality or immorality; whereas Wordsworth, being, for his part, bound by all the principles, and even prejudices of the English middle class, was incapable, by nature and education, of any declared self-worship, and could place only the perfection of his work in the shrine where Goethe boldly places his own individuality. This distinction separates broadly the two characters. Goethe acts as a man absolutely free from rule; Wordsworth, as one diffidently and with full consent of his nature subject to it. The one is unmoral, the other moral to the severest height of morality; the one is strong in his "impartial sympathy for good and evil alike"—the other holds by virtue as the secret of all greatness. Yet, notwithstanding this immense difference—notwithstanding the unlikeness of that little, fluttering, worshipping, sentimental, wicked court at Weimar, to the austere purity and loneliness of Rydal Mount, we cannot but believe that a fundamental resemblance of character exists between these two great minds. They are both intent upon themselves; to each the centre of the world, and in a manner its *raison d'être*, is himself; they are lonely as Lucifer among the crowds of lesser creatures that fill the earth—working out each for himself the great mournful problem, burdened by a weight of greatness which neither in heaven nor earth is there one soul to share.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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